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LABOR CLARION

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San Francisco, California, February 2, 1945

No. 1

Anniversary Edition

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*I'M NOT THROUGH-
ARE YOU?*

1902



1945

GIVE NOW...KEEP RED CROSS AT HIS SIDE

Beer Talks In Billions

Beer, "the drink of moderation," has back of it a mighty and still steadily growing industry. The number of persons employed by the brewing and allied industries now total over **One Million**. The annual payroll of the Brewing Industry — including brewers, wholesalers and retailers — exceeds **One Billion Dollars a year**.

The Federal Revenue tax from beer for 1943 reached an all-time peak of \$515,063,123. In the 11 years since repeal, this Federal Revenue has produced a total of Three Billion, Three Hundred Million Dollars. With state and local taxes totaling One and a Quarter Billion, the combined public revenue collected during the period reached Four and One-half Billion Dollars.

That array of figures, alone, is impressive. But then glance at the value of the Brewing Industry properties: Direct investment in brewery properties has been estimated at almost Three-quarters of a Billion Dollars by Ford Bacon and Davis of New York; add to this the investment in wholesale and retail establishments and it is easy to arrive at a total invested capital for the entire industry of **One Billion Dollars**.

The Brewing Industry has grown to this size because it offers the public something it wants — a drink of moderation at a reasonable price. During the war the industry has cooperated one hundred per cent in every request made by the government. It has allotted from 15 to 25 per cent of its output for overseas shipment to our service men. It has willingly paid all taxes demanded. It has gone all out to put each War Loan Drive well over the top. It will continue to lend all aid possible till victory is achieved.

Yet, with all this, the Brewing Industry has not by any means reached its peak of growth. Postwar expansion plans are already laid. Blue prints are drawn for enlargement of many of our breweries, to give employment to our returning service men and to provide for increased domestic and foreign markets after the war.

With fine public relations established, with brewers and allied industries working together for the common good, the coming of peace will be the prelude for such an expansion of the industry as was never visioned, even in pre-prohibition days.

California State Brewers Institute

Northern Division

Breweries

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PACIFIC BREWING & MALTING CO.....
RAINIER BREW. CO., INC.....
REGAL AMBER BREWING COMPANY.....
SAN FRANCISCO BREWING CORP.....
ACME BREWERIES.....

Major Brand

LUCKY LAGER
PREMIUM PALE
WIELAND'S
RAINIER
REGAL PALE
BURGERMEISTER
ACME

LABOR CLARION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council (A.F.L.)

Vol. XLIV

San Francisco, February 2, 1945

No. 1

Address by an Eminent Prelate at 1944 Convention of A.F.L.

By ARCHBISHOP JOSEPH FRANCIS RUMMELL of the Diocese of New Orleans

MR. PRESIDENT, distinguished delegates and guests of the American Federation of Labor: Before entering upon my topic, which is entitled "Social Justice," I would like to express to your distinguished president and to all of you, my sentiments of appreciation of this opportunity to spend an hour in your midst and endeavor to give to you a few thoughts that I hope might be constructive and helpful in your present tasks and also in your future responsibilities.

I think I need not emphasize the fact that I regard your organization with very high respect and look forward to the part that you are going to play continually with a great deal of confidence. It is my firm conviction that for the welfare of our country there is no more constructive movement in the circle of our working people than that which you represent and are sponsoring so effectively and so industriously, so it is for me a pleasure as well as a privilege to address a word to you this morning.

The War Is Not Yet Won

This global war, in which our country has been so intensely engaged for practically three full years, is far from being over. Great indeed have been our strides toward ultimate success and victory, but it would be foolhardy to forecast with any attempt at precision the final termination, whether in Europe or in the Far East. All indications point to the fact that in continental Europe and in the mainland and islands beyond the Pacific, the fighting has become more stubborn and the resistance more determined. The Nazis have evidently resolved to hold tightly the line of the Po in Italy, the Siegfried Line and the defenses of the Rhine in Western Germany, as well as the lines along which the Russians are continuing their assaults against their one-time companions in arms. The progress which our valiant American forces, jointly with the armies of our Allies, have made since the invasions of Southern and Western Europe have indeed been steady but slow, practically every foot of ground having to be won through hard fighting and at the cost of incalculable sacrifice.

Difficulties of Reconquest

No less difficult has been the reconquest of the islands in the Pacific, between Pearl Harbor and the Philippines, marked by many battles through the jungles and the atolls, and by the heroic conduct of our American land and sea forces. And yet, the principal islands of the Philippines, the so-called Japanese mainland, not to speak of the rich Chinese Coast, Manchuria and Korea, are still securely in the hands of our wily enemies. It is evidently to be expected that the closer the battle lines come to the home lands of the powers that have defied our strength and our prowess, the harder becomes the fight and the more determined their endeavor to frustrate our aims or at least to make our victory as costly as possible.

Under these circumstances, we on the home front can conceive the situation in no other light than that our responsibility number one is the continuation of our maximum efforts to sustain the men on our fighting fronts. Production and more production of munitions, weapons, food, clothing, medicine, the means of transportation, is undeniably imperative. It were idle day-dreaming and wishful thinking of the most puerile variety to assume that an armistice or the dawn of peace is at hand, and that we have but to wait for the whistles and horns to shriek out the signals for general exaltation and rejoicing.

Should Intensify Efforts

On the contrary, we must match the determination of our enemies and their stiffened resistance by an intensification of our efforts and by the rededication of our spirit of sacrifice, lest through indifference, oversecurity and sheer stupidity, we deprive ourselves and the generations to come after us of the fruits of all the efforts put forth so generously during the last three years. It is no common experience on the gridiron that a football game is lost in the last fifteen seconds; let it not be said that, because of our lack of understanding and vision, the completeness of the victory in this great global war, which seems now so securely within our grasp, shall have been diminished or its brilliancy dimmed.

Magnanimous has been the work of the multiple forces which constitute

our home front. American genius has demonstrated its marvelous resourcefulness in devising and producing the means necessary to enlist, equip, train and transport to the corners of the earth our splendid fighting forces within a period of time that makes the result seem almost miraculous. Under a program of co-ordination that has probably never been equalled in a democracy, our civilian population has been marshalled into action to an extent that a decade ago might have been considered utopian. To the credit of our American workers, spurred on by the example of the leaders in industry and by the enlightened program of their own organizations, let it be said that never in the history of our beloved country has there been achieved a more glorious record of industry under the impulse of patriotism. Prominently in this record will stand the accomplishment of the American Federation of Labor and of its affiliated organizations in their many fields of co-operation with the national war effort. By your industry and toil you have merited the gratitude of your own fellow countrymen as well as of our allies, who share with us the benefits through the lend-lease program, that enables them to join in actual combat our fighting forces for the common security and welfare.

Looking to the Future

Nevertheless, it would be an egregious error not to look beyond the immediate horizon in the effort to penetrate the smoke of battle and to visualize the kind of a world that lies beyond. It must be remembered that this so-called new world will be largely of our own planning and making, a world of which we will in a measure be the creators. During the last World War there was not lacking a sense of understanding of the kind of a peace that was to be desired; still it is questionable whether even our leaders were as conscious as they might have been of their responsibility for the structure of that peace. Certainly there was not manifest in the public mind at large the awareness which we are today experiencing with regard to the principles that should dominate the future peace.

A Just Peace Is Vital

Universally it is admitted that the peace which we desire must be characterized by justice. Justice is indeed a very generic term, signifying a disposition to do right and to act fairly by our fellowmen, a disposition that prompts us to give everyone his due. The virtue of justice must regulate the lives of individuals, but it must be found also in the various elements of human society and among the nations of the world. It is not the purpose of this address to discuss the comprehensive implications and ramifications of this important virtue as applied to a desirable program of peace and world reconstruction. Rather is it our intention to specialize upon the kind of justice in which you as an organization are particularly interested, namely social justice, which means the application of this fundamental virtue to the principles and conditions that regulate our economic and social life. Social justice, indeed, strikes at the very root of human happiness, contentment and security; it regulates human life and human relations, actually from the cradle to the grave, and leaves not untouched or unaffected a single human individual; either by sharing in its blessings or by being deprived of its benefits, all members of the human family come under its influence.

Describes Freedom from Want

It is the function of social justice to see that Freedom from Want is realized in its fullest and most complete sense. This does not mean merely keeping the wolf from the door or enabling people to be just one step ahead of exhaustion or even death from starvation or the privation of the ordinary necessities of life. Freedom from Want must mean a decent and enjoyable existence and the possibility of acquiring those things that make for security and contentment.

Basically, Freedom from Want means respect for the dignity of labor, which must be regarded not as a commodity to be bought and sold to the highest bidder or at the cheapest price, but as the recognized means whereby every human being can procure for himself and herself the necessities and conveniences of a worthy existence.

(Continued on Next Page)

Federation Ready to Forward Progressive Labor Measures

By C. J. HAGGERTY, Secretary, California State Federation of Labor

THE organized labor movement in California achieved a most notable victory by defeating Proposition No. 12, which would have crippled the trade unions and disrupted not only war production but the labor-management co-operation so essential to the whole war program.

The overwhelming vote against this obnoxious measure was an eloquent testimonial to the recognition of labor's constructive role by the millions of voters in California, and established indisputably that the great achievements of labor are fully appreciated by the electorate of California.

It is fully as important, however, for the trade union movement to retain this confidence of the California people by continuing the same miracles of production which have distinguished the war industries in this area and up and down the western slope.

The basic policy of maintaining non-partisanship in the elections has also brought gratifying results. Labor was able to increase its prestige and influence in both parties by supporting those deserving of its indorsement, and opposing those meriting its opposition, based on the records and histories of the legislators.

This year the fifty-sixth regular session of the State Legislature will consider legislation for the oncoming period, encompassing not only the present war exigencies but the anticipated reconversion period.

This marks the second time that the Legislature has met under war conditions, and imposes the same tremendous responsibility on labor as was done by the previous session. At the last regular session it was labor that took the initiative to declare a moratorium on ignominious, controversial legislation—convinced that the war effort would best be served through the co-operation of labor and management, and that that co-operation should not be weakened or sidetracked through unnecessary friction and factional interests. Labor is determined to continue to follow such a path.



C. J. HAGGERTY
Secretary
California State Federation of Labor

It is evident from the tenor of the present session of the State Legislature moreover, that the opportunity to enact liberal legislation of social value is greater than it has ever been.

California has zoomed up to national prominence because of its strategic position in the war effort in the military field as well as in manufacturing facilities—and the growth of the labor movement has paralleled this progress of the state. California now ranks third in the nation's population, while the California State Federation of Labor ranks first among American Federation of Labor state federations of labor in size, influence and progressiveness.

There are many serious problems to be solved by labor, and they will be solved if labor continue to consider itself more than merely a particular segment of the population, and to remain aware of its social obligations and the welfare of the community as a whole.

At this session of the Legislature, the Federation will do everything possible to extend social security legislation, liberalize and make more inclusive unemployment benefits, strengthen and increase protection for the wage earners suffering industrial accidents, support and fight for constructive health plans and back every measure that will help California retain its position as one of the leading states in the Union.

Labor in California has matured to full manhood. It is now in a position to tackle the reconversion period, while continuing to discharge the obligations imposed upon it by the war.

The California State Federation of Labor wishes to express its fullest appreciation to the members of the trade unions and to the labor press for the splendid support they have given to every constructive measure that has been initiated in behalf of our war effort, and to those measures anticipating the period to follow upon the conclusion of the war. Without this co-operation and support, it would have been impossible for labor to have established itself as the most constructive force in the state.

Address by Archbishop Rummell

(Continued from Page One)

Freedom from Want means the right of human beings to band themselves together as employers or employed in an united effort to procure rights and advantages, which might be unattainable through individual effort. These principles, because they are the principles of a virtue which has universal application, must be accepted universally. Weakness anywhere endangers the whole.

Protection of Individual Rights

Underlying these principles are the dignity, the value and the importance of the individual human being, regardless of race, creed, color or sex. There must be varying degrees of quality, education, culture and skill, but all without exception are God's creatures, endowed with the same nature, destined for the same eternal end, enjoying the same right to security and happiness in time as well as in eternity. It were a grave mistake to fight for political freedom and yet tolerate economic tyranny or endure social slavery. Grave would be the error to die for the principle of free government and democracy, and yet subscribe in theory or in fact to the subjection of any class or group of human beings to duress or to the anxieties of penury and want. The toleration of such a discrimination would create an element of weakness within any nation, and would certainly militate toward the frustration of the very ideals for which the present global war is being waged. This sentiment is expressed in the recent pronouncement of the Catholic Bishops of our country, issued in Washington under date of November 17, 1944: "No nation may view with unconcern conditions that permit millions of workers in any country to be without the opportunity to secure from their labor adequate family support."

Never again must the spectre of unemployment be permitted to stalk over the length and breadth of the land or, for that matter, over any part of the universe. Unemployment means hardship and misery; it means poverty and sickness; it means anxiety, grief and despair; it means the crushing of legiti-

mate ambition and the extinction of the light of hope in human souls; it means desolation, emptiness and the pallor of death over home and family life; it means the disintegration of human society and the demoralization of a nation. The prevention of unemployment cannot be accomplished by a single individual or an individual group. This many-fanged dragon can be slain only by the concentrated efforts of all elements that are responsible for the preservation of a sane human society and a dignified human existence. Labor and management, science and government have a common stake in the prevention of unemployment; these four forces, operating under a common spiritual impulse for the welfare of humanity in general and of the nation in particular, must work in unison and with intelligent determination for the prevention of the experiences through which our nation and the greater part of the world passed during the third decade of the present century.

An Implied Responsibility

This coalition of forces implies a common responsibility and closer co-operation than has been realized in the past. These forces must be teamed up to co-ordinate their efforts and to fight the common enemy, not each other. They must move forward, not along parallel lines, like the tracks of a railroad that are never intended to meet, but along converging lines under a common generous impulse toward a common end. Too often in the past have these forces been divided by selfish rivalries and by sinister tactics on the part of individual members to out-trick or out-play their imaginary competitors. Is it utopian or suggestive of the millennium to visualize a post-war world in which labor and management, science and government, acting under the highest spiritual impulses, will co-operate and collaborate for the genuine common good in the spirit of social justice? Or is such collaboration only feasible under the threats, dangers and exigencies of war? Can we not in peace-time accomplish even a finer program of collaboration than has been effected under the impact of a common enemy that threatened the freedom and the very existence of our country? Is this not a goal worth striving for and planning for even before the guns of our enemies are silenced and the palm of victory is securely within our clasp?

(Continued on Page EIGHT)

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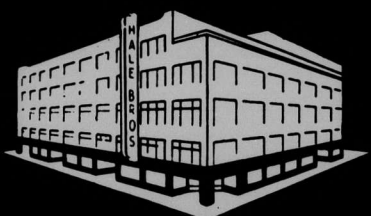
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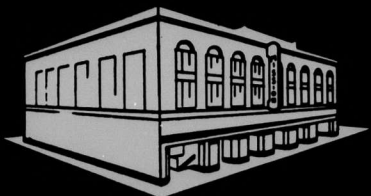
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Quality Merchandise since 1876

Recreation As Curb on Juvenile Delinquency

BELLINGHAM, Wash., started out a year ago with one of the lowest juvenile delinquency records in the state and, by keeping on top of its juvenile problems, has succeeded in bringing about a 64 per cent reduction in the 1943 record, the American Municipal Association says.

City officials credit an intensified and effective youth recreation program for bringing about the reduction in juvenile delinquency figures—from 104 cases in 1943 to only 38 in 1944 for the community of 30,000 population.

In setting forth on its recreational program, city officials worked from a large "spot" map. When the map indicated definite need for additional playfields in certain school areas the needed fields were built along with a ball park to increase the number of playfields to 10.

Indicated also by the spot map was that youths living within a radius of a half-mile and a mile of the city's business center had the greatest delinquency rate; therefore, two recreational areas were constructed in this sector, with surprisingly satisfactory results. Now the sector, which formerly had been the most troublesome to juvenile authorities is the "white spot" on the delinquency map, producing the least number of delinquents.

Proposes New Labor Laws for Dutch Colony

DR. J. C. BRONS, acting governor of Surinam, Dutch colony in South America, has submitted proposals to the legislative assembly for expansion of labor laws regulating employer-employee relationships and for regulation of accident insurance in businesses involving certain occupational dangers.

Since last year Surinam has had a labor contract applicable only to larger enterprises, but Governor Brons has asked the Legislature to expand the law to apply to all types of workers and employers, including domestics. He has asked that the Legislature fix the length of notice of dismissal, and also that the employer be compelled to pay a maximum of six weeks' salary and medical costs for workers incapacitated by illness, provided their daily income is 4 guilders or less.

In his request for accident-insurance regulation, Governor Brons proposed that employers be compelled to pay wages for an undetermined term, medical expenses, funeral expenses, and compensation for those invalided or a sum to relatives of a worker who has died of injuries incurred through occupational hazards. He also proposed that all enterprises, involving such occupational hazards, must be insured.

When you say milk

SAY MARIN-DELL

- MILK AND CREAM
- COTTAGE CHEESE
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- CHOC-O-MALT

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BUDDA — AND MARIN-DELL AMATEURS

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K F R C — 9:30 P. M.

Women Volunteers are Needed Immediately for . . .

WAR BOND WORKERS

AWVS members sell bonds to build ships that will help bring the boys home sooner. More volunteer Bond Sellers are needed.

RATION BOARDS

AWVS supplies workers for Ration Boards, wherever needed.

CANTEEN WORKERS

Canteens staffed wholly or partially by AWVS members provide good food and hot coffee for thousands of servicemen.

DRIVERS

Competent AWVS drivers handle emergency and routine wartime driving assignments at all hours of day and night.

RECREATIONAL SUPERVISORS

Staff and supervise Federal Housing Project playgrounds, recreational facilities and libraries. They teach, counsel and direct youngsters and teen-age groups in work and play.

INFORMATION CENTERS

Daily hundreds of military men and women ask and get necessary and oftentimes vital information from the AWVS Information Staff.

INSTRUCTORS

AWVS members engaged in this work give instruction in scientific child care, sewing, home canning, upholstering and the remaking of clothing.

FOOD-FIELD WORKER RECRUITMENT

AWVS assists farmers and industry by recruiting workers for the harvesting and processing of seasonal crops.

OFFICE WORK

Typists, file clerks, accountants, stenographers, secretaries, interviewers and PBX operators are needed for the multiple activities of AWVS.

SEWING UNITS

Hard worn uniforms of servicemen back from many months at the front need repairing and alterations. Many buttons are lost, and tapes and pockets snagged or torn on bush and shrub out there.

Post-War Social Security Problems in California

By PAUL SCHARRENBURG, Director, State Department of Industrial Relations

THE State Reconstruction and Re-employment Commission, created by an Act of the Legislature two years ago, appointed several committees to study specific subjects. One of these was known as the Advisory Committee on Social and Industrial Welfare. Among other studies carried on by this committee was the problem of post-war unemployment. A special sub-committee, under the chairmanship of Doctor Arlien Johnson of the University of Southern California, carried on an intensive study of the seemingly inevitable period of unemployment that will follow the termination of the war. This special sub-committee was composed of spokesmen for the most representative groups in California, including the State Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Excerpts from this report should be of special interest to the working people of California, and are presented herewith for earnest perusal:

Problem and Program

Unemployment in California will probably involve from 450,000 to 800,000 persons in the immediate post-war years. But whatever the exact volume of unemployment may be, it is necessary to plan well in advance in order to mitigate the extent and the economic and social effects of unemployment. The essential parts of a program for this purpose must be significant for the general economy and satisfactory to the individual, broad in scope and flexible in adaptation, grounded in experience and yet new-fashioned to meet post-war needs. Such a program may be built from four major provisions: a positive employment policy emphasizing work in private industry, supplemented by a well-timed release of public works and public service projects; training as a means to effective employment; social insurance, particularly unemployment insurance, as a first resource during unemployment; general public assistance in the absence of other means to subsistence.

The program should be framed in accordance with sound principles and policies. The following principles and policies are fundamental to the development of a plan which would satisfy the program requirements previously stated.

Principles and Policies

Work—Work at wages sufficient to maintain workers and their dependents should be available to all who desire it. Private industry is a first and primary source of employment. Government policy should be directed to maintaining private industry in this position.

To the degree that private industry cannot provide sufficient job opportunities, however, government should provide them: First, by means of necessary public works or construction projects through contract or force account; and second, through public service projects. Both programs should be analyzed, estimated, blue-printed, and specified in terms of a master plan well in advance of need for undertaking them. They should be given initiation priorities and scheduled in volume and time in accord with economic trends.

The work program should be distinct and separate from the relief program. Work programs are not, in themselves, training programs and should be distinguished from training programs as such.

TRAINING FOR JOBS—Training for jobs should be part of California's employment policy. This training should be available on the basis of aptitudes, attainment, and progress. Training should be related to post-war reconversion plans and should be directed toward industrial and agricultural needs. Training should be provided as soon as it is clear that the worker is not likely to be able to resume his former employment within a reasonable time. Training allowances, if provided, should be administered in appropriate relationship to unemployment insurance and to assistance.

Training for jobs should be emphasized and advertised, especially pre-employment and apprenticeship training for young people. Vocational Rehabilitation and Veterans Training should be integrated with employment services, social insurance, and other related programs.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE—The Unemployment Insurance Fund should be reserved for the payment of benefits to qualified unemployed workers now

covered under the law and those who may be covered under it in the future. It should be administered to compensate solely for unemployment through the method of insurance, as distinguished from relief.

The insurance benefit structure should be used as liberally as is practicable in consonance with the soundness of the fund, in order to obviate, so far as possible, recourse to relief in any degree.

ASSISTANCE—Where other resources, such as work and insurance, are not available, assistance should be provided. Assistance should be supplementary and complementary.

A relief program should be separate and distinct from a work program.

Assistance should be designed to conserve the personal integrity and dignity of those in need, and return them to self-maintenance wherever possible.

Assistance should be administered under procedures that are fair, understandable, accountable. Assistance should be in cash.

Direct Relief Administration

In order to establish uniformity and equitable load upon the property tax resources of the counties, aid from the state and/or federal government is essential. Direct assistance (general relief) should be administered by the counties.

Any federal or state funds used in direct assistance should be channeled through the State Department of Social Welfare and administration by the counties should be subject to general supervision by the State Department of Social Welfare.

Minimum standards of assistance should be determined by the State Department of Social Welfare in those programs in which state and/or federal funds are used. Assistance should be granted on a basis of need.

ADMINISTRATION—In the event that new services and new procedures are necessary to a successful program of lessening unemployment and mitigating the effects of unemployment, existing agencies should be used so far as possible.

In the use of existing agencies, the present administrative procedures should be disturbed only as necessary to make the program effective.

UNEMPLOYMENT A NATIONAL PROBLEM—The Committee's report was based on the premise that unemployment is a national problem. The forces affecting it are largely beyond the control of the State of California, and must be dealt with on a national scale. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the Legislature be urged to memorialize Congress to extend the social security program in anticipation of post-war conditions; and further, to announce its plans for dealing with unemployment so that the states can act accordingly.

Offered As Basis for Planning

In the meantime, the program here so briefly outlined is offered as a basis for planning that is within the power of the State of California. It should be noted, however, that the cost of providing work or an estimated 450,000 to 800,000 unemployed will be a terrific burden, particularly as past experience has demonstrated that a program designed to care for the citizens in one state tends to attract additional unemployed from more depressed states. Only a national program for the unemployed can forestall such migration.

In urging federal legislation, California is not trying to shift its responsibilities. The proposals here submitted are intended to clarify policies and to obtain enabling legislation which will be a first line of defense against unemployment. Reconversion to peace, however, requires national planning no less than did mobilization for war.

LABOR'S RESPONSE HAILED BY W.P.B.

The War Production Board states that one of the most notable features of this country's war effort was the way in which free labor had been able to meet every demand. "Despite all the difficulties and handicaps that American workers have had to face," the W.P.B. said, "they have made the grade in every instance up to now. We know that labor is going to keep up the good record."



PAUL SCHARRENBURG
Director
State Department of Industrial Relations

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Address by Archbishop Rummell

(Continued from Page Two)

Intimately associated with the principle of social justice is the standard of compensation that should be applied to various types of work, energy and skill. Undeniable is the difficulty of the problem arising from the varieties of occupation, the process of training necessary on the part of workers, the amount of capital and genius required to counterbalance physical effort and the changing values of products. Under all circumstances, the principle should be maintained that wages must be adequate, not merely for the bare existence of an individual, but for family needs, comprehensively interpreted on the basis of average comfort, health, recreation, education, culture and security. This security should visualize the immediate present, and also the contingencies of the future, including unemployment, ill health and old age. Provision can be made through insurance programs, but the wage scale should enable the worker to make at least a basic provision for these future contingencies, for it is a well understood fact that no form of insurance actually is adequate to take care of the entire need of any emergency.

Social justice, then, goes far beyond the immediate wage problem. Organized labor and management must today collaborate with government and other agencies in working out constructively all problems of human welfare. Indeed, social justice seems only to be coming of age in our time and generation. Social security measures must parallel economic measures and include the protection of family rights, children's rights, the individual's rights to self-respect and decency in nutrition, housing, recreation and cultural pursuits. All these and kindred problems which make for human welfare cannot be isolated, one from the other, without endangering the structure of society.

Labor Must Realize Its Duty

Organized labor may not be in a position to deal specifically with this multiplicity of problems and duties arising from a broad concept of social justice, but certainly it must recognize its duty to study, safeguard and promote everything that promotes the welfare of the worker and his family. The same principle of the need of organization and collaboration obtains in

these amplifications of social justice, that underlies the procurement of a decent living wage and safe working conditions.

It seems almost unnecessary to point out the methods whereby social justice in the post-war world can best be achieved. The experiences of the past furnish very valuable contributions toward this end. Nevertheless we will venture to single out a few points that might be helpful. First of all, I would like to call attention to the fact that your organization has vested you with a tremendous responsibility. I wonder if you are conscious of the fact that as delegates you represent well over six millions of working men and working women. This in turn means probably two to three times this number of individuals, for most of your members are heads of families. In reality you represent more than 15 per cent of the population of our country. How important then, is it not, that you should have a clear perspective of your aims and their needs!

Necessity for Unity

Unity is of the very essence of your organization, unity within your ranks and unity with kindred organizations, that share your responsibilities and common aims. The good of all workers, of all elements in the human family, of all constituents of our great nation should be your aspiration. None can stand alone; all need each other; rival camps no less than rival aims tend to retard results, mar accomplishment and even nullify ultimate results.

The present war seems to teach a convincing lesson of collaboration. As we have found it useful, necessary and advantageous to pool manpower and resources in order to achieve a common purpose for the welfare of humanity the world over, so it seems logical and almost dictated by human reason that there should be a pooling of human interest in social justice. Methods and conditions may differ according to national traditions and various stages of culture, but certainly the principles of social justice are the same in every country, under every climate and wherever human beings are striving toward their common destiny of well-being and happiness. It may not be possible to achieve perfect unity, but certainly there should be such an exchange of thoughts and policies that will help to create universal standards in conformity with basic principles. In this connection I would like to quote a para-

(Continued on Page TEN)

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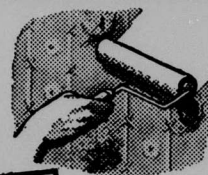


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Address by Archbishop Rummell

(Continued from Page Eight)

graph from the preamble of the International Labor Charter adopted by the International Labor Organization after World War I, and I might say the same Charter still holds good:

Quotes from "International Labor Charter"

"... Whereas conditions of labor exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperiled; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required; as, for example by the regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, the regulation of the labor supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young people and women, provision for old age and injury, protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organization of vocational and technical education and other measures;

Interdependence of Nations

"Whereas also the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries;

"The HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES, moved by sentiments of justice and humanity as well as by the desire to secure the permanent peace of the world, agree to the following:

"A permanent organization is hereby established for the promotion of the objects set forth in the Preamble."

Honor in negotiation and dealings, coupled with the constant appeal to reason instead of might, should characterize the promotion of social justice. We are fighting this war to destroy the false principle that might makes right. This false principle should disappear forever in all human relations, whether it be of individuals, of groups, of classes, of races, of creeds or of nations.

Justice is a virtue so potent that only in extreme emergencies should it require recourse to physical force to assist in the achievement of its legitimate aims.

Integrity in leadership is a delicate subject to introduce. One of the ancient poets stated that, so potent is human nature that even if it were driven out with a pitchfork, it would nevertheless return. Human nature, therefore, being what it is, it would be virtually a miracle if in human organizations there were no evidences of weakness or even wickedness. The misfortune is that individual cases are too often exaggerated and generalized, with the result that friends are embarrassed and enemies are furnished with welcome ammunition. It is a part of genuine leadership to be conscious of responsibility and to strive at all times to present a line of conduct, policy and principle that cannot be challenged either by the organization from within or by unfriendly forces from without. Your particular organization can look back with satisfaction upon a continuous service, constructive, progressive and beneficial, over a period of sixty-four years. Let it not be said that through carelessness or malice any of your leaders has marred, impeded or nullified your noble objectives by imprudence, irresponsibility or unfairness in methods.

Tremendous Responsibility

In conclusion, shall we say that there lies before you a glorious future? I will venture to disappoint you by answering no, but I will supplement that answer by saying that there lies before you a tremendous responsibility, the responsibility of realizing social justice among the working elements of this great nation of ours. When I speak of our working elements, I do not confine myself exclusively to your real and active membership. I visualize that you have it in your power to set up ideals and adopt standards which will materially influence the sixty and more millions of Americans who are obliged to earn their bread in the sweat of their brows. They will benefit by your efforts, if your organization will serve as the leaven whereby all workers will achieve higher standards of living and the opportunity to attain and enjoy the peace, the security, and the contentment which constitute the blessings of a truly happy and free nation under God. This is the goal that I venture to propose to you and in the realization of which I hope you will find full satisfaction and compensation for the sacrifices that are inevitably associated with your labors.

May God's blessings prevail over your deliberations here and accompany you back home and in the carrying out of the resolutions and programs that I am sure will emanate from this important convention. God bless you!

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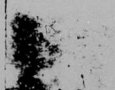
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Hunters Point Navy Yard, Canal Zone . . .

Information of Interest Regarding Social Security

1. *What's Happening?* The first check under the 1,000,000th monthly benefit in force under the federal old-age and survivors' insurance system (Social Security Act) was delivered on August last—four years and seven months after such benefits became payable at the start of 1940. The beneficiaries were the young widow of a war worker; her daughter, 4 years, and her son, 1 year.

2. *Who Gets Benefits—and How Much?* Benefits in force are approximately as follows:

	Number	Monthly Benefit Amount	Per Cent of Total
Total beneficiaries	1,000,000	\$18,300,000	100%
Retired workers, aged 65 or over.....	418,500	9,846,000	41%
Wives, 65 or over, of retired workers.....	122,000	1,518,000	12%
Widows with young children.....	109,000	2,155,000	11%
Children of deceased or retired workers.....	288,000	3,550,000	29%
Aged widows of deceased workers (65 or over).....	58,000	1,172,000	6%
Aged dependent parents of deceased workers who left no widow or child under 18 (65 or over).....	4,500	59,000	1%

3. *How Many Are Women and Children?* Approximately 400,000 or 40 per cent of beneficiaries are retired male workers; 600,000 or 60 per cent are women and children. This program of federal family insurance, even in its infancy, is beginning to serve its real purpose: To prevent destitution and to provide a basic minimum subsistence for American families in which the breadwinner dies or stops work because of old age. It supplements other resources, such as life insurance or savings.

Payments in Lump Sums

4. *What About Lump Sums?* In addition, lump-sum benefits amounting to \$65,350,000 have been paid on account of 450,000 persons who left no survivor immediately entitled to monthly benefits.

5. *How Fast Is This Program Growing?* Monthly insurance payments have just begun to "snowball." Benefits in force were 245,242, amounting to \$4,535,115 a month at the end of 1940; 483,579, totaling \$8,785,838 a month at the end of 1941; 691,617, totaling \$12,574,323 at the end of 1942; 885,393,

totaling \$16,143,008 a month at the end of 1943, and are expected to be 1,115,000 at the end of 1944. The annual rate of benefits now is in excess of \$220,000,000.

A considerable increase in retirement benefits is anticipated when war production is reduced. More than 600,000 eligible men and women past 65 have jobs now, primarily because of wartime opportunities. They may claim their benefits whenever they stop work. Many other men and women, past age 65, who had received benefits, have given them up temporarily in order to take jobs. This definitely indicates that Americans prefer a job to retirement income when there is a job and they are able to work.

6. *What Are Benefits Based On?* Each worker's benefit depends upon his average monthly wage and the length of time he has worked in employment covered by the system. A widow's benefit is three-quarters that of her husband's; a wife's, one half; a child's one half of the benefit of the parent on whose account he claims benefits; a parent's, the same as a child's.

7. *Who Is Covered?* Generally, workers in private business and industry . . . factories, shops, mines, mills, stores, banks, building and loan associations and the like.

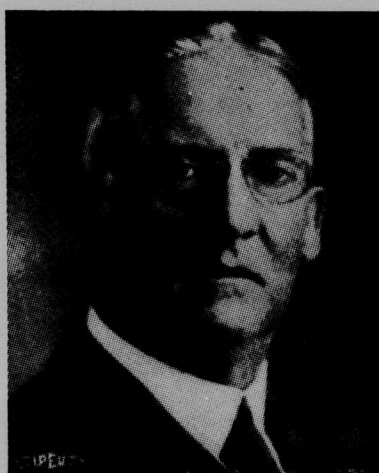
In Non-Covered Employment

8. *What About the Rest of Us?* About 20,000,000 workers in all are in "non-covered" employment—in which wages do not count toward benefits. This consists principally of farm work; domestic service in private homes; work for any unit of local, county, state or federal government (such as teaching, or nursing in a city hospital); self-employment (the small businessman, the farmer or the professional person); and work for certain non-profit organizations (Red Cross, a church, Y.M.C.A.).

The Social Security Board, in its eighth annual report, recommended to Congress that coverage be extended to all presently excluded groups.

9. *How Much Can a Family Receive?* Never more than \$85 a month on one worker's account nor more than twice the worker's benefit. The total amount payable to the family receiving the 1,000,000th benefit may add up

Greetings and Best Wishes



Hon. Richard J. Welch
REPRESENTATIVE
FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

to as much as \$15,182.83 over a period of years. The wage earner on whose account they are claimed paid about \$145 in premiums. Most of those who receive benefits in the early years of the program will receive much more in benefits for themselves or their families than they will have paid in. Nearly everyone who is insured under this program has more in protection than he could buy for the amount of his premiums.

10. *What Does the Program Cost?* The "premium" at present is 1 per cent of the wages received (up to \$3000 in one year) paid by the employee, and an equal percentage contributed by the employer. All premiums go into a trust fund.

Amount in Trust Fund

11. *Where's the Money?* The trust fund amounted to June 30 to \$5,446,390,766. Interest to June 30 amounted to \$404,658,876. By law, the trustees must invest that portion not required currently in interest-bearing obligations of the United States Government or those fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States Government. This is done. This money earns interest just as your war bonds earn interest for you. Some people have argued that because this money is invested, the "social security tax" must be paid twice, or there will be nothing with which to pay benefits in later years. The tax does not have to be paid twice. Social security money is being used now to finance the war (by loan from the fund just as a war bond is a loan from an individual or company). The taxes for this part of the war's cost will be levied later. Those taxes then will be used to replace the "social security" fund, just as subsequent taxes will be used to redeem your war bonds.

12. *Can I Check Up on My Social Security?* The Social Security Board invites any worker to check up on his "social security" account. It provides a simple, addressed post-card form. This may be obtained without charge at any of the Board's 435 field offices. All that is necessary is to complete the form, sign it, put a one-cent stamp on it, and mail it. The reply will be received in a few days—in a sealed envelope.

FAST LONDON-INDIA PLANE TRIP

Traveling at an average speed of over 315 miles an hour, a Mosquito plane of the British Transport Command flew from London to Karachi, India (about 4900 miles), in 14 hours and 37 minutes, thus claiming a new world record.

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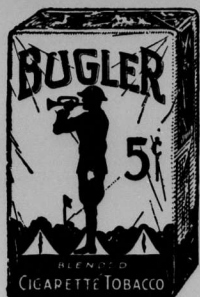
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Descriptive of the Red Cross As It Follows the Battle Lines

[EDITOR'S NOTE—The following article was written by Turner Catledge, foreign correspondent of the New York "Times," and appeared late last year. While it pertained more directly to matters and conditions at the time of the Leyte campaign, it may be considered as descriptive of typical conditions which the Red Cross has to face as its workers follow immediately each new invasion of enemy-occupied areas by the armed forces. It also is indicative of the need for full support of the campaigns for funds which are made each year—in March—by the Red Cross organization.]

LEYTE, P. I.—Rising from the mud and muck of a principal street in a town of this rain-soaked island is the Quezon Club, named for the first President of the Philippine Commonwealth. It is a far cry from the Knickerbocker Club or Century Club of New York or the Union Club of Cleveland or the Bohemian Club in San Francisco.

Main Establishment in Former Club

Yes, there are bearded men there, looking on as crowds slog along the street. But they are men with beards grown in battles of only last week or grown on hospital cots where they survived wounds.

This club is the main Red Cross establishment in this particular town and is now devoted almost wholly to the care of casual soldiers and sailors who for one reason or another, but largely for the reason of being wounded and hospitalized, are making their way back to their units or awaiting reassignments to other units engaged in the fierce battle for the Philippine Island.

"The Family Hearth"

In another little town is a club that might be called the Family Hearth, for it houses at least four Filipino families. But the Filipinos have moved into one room and left the rest of the house for a club that Loren Dyson, Red Cross field director of the Twenty-fourth Division, has established for use by the men of his outfit when they come down from the hills where they are helping to drive the Japanese toward the sea.

Mr. Dyson, who in civilian life is a lawyer in Wichita, Kansas, hit the Leyte beach an hour and a half after the first assault wave of the Twenty-fourth Division and was able within the day to bring ashore nearly twelve

tons of comfort supplies, which he distributed to the men as they dug in to stay.

Those "clubs" are rough and crude. Some are infested with flies and fleas. The cots where casuals sleep at the Quezon Club are often damp, and the street floor is muddy. But they are places where weary soldiers and sailors can get out of the weather, have a drink of coffee, some cookies or possibly something more nourishing, and a place to rest their weary bodies.

Dramatic Heroic Efforts

Crude as they are, those little institutions dramatize within themselves the efforts being made by the American National Red Cross to minister to the men who are fighting this grim Pacific war. The Quezon Club, for instance, is an outgrowth of a coffee station that was set up on the beach by Red Cross men who landed here with troops on the first day.

The coffee station ran for days, serving an average of 5000 daily until O. B. Snow, temporary Red Cross worker who used to be a salesman in Michigan, found the two-story house where the Quezon Club is now housed. It was no concern of his that the house used to have the phrase "of ill-repute" attached to it.

There are fifty Red Cross men and six girls working among the fighting men on Leyte. The girls are all attached to the Thirty-sixth Evacuation Hospital, which is housed in the Cathedral.

Cathedral Used As Hospital

In the Cathedral more than 200 cases are arranged in five rows before the elevated altar. A wounded man lies in each bed. Nurses and doctors hover over the more seriously hurt and Red Cross workers sit by the cots of others, writing letters for them and cheering them on.

During the frequent masses worshipers kneel among the cots, and at all times a constant stream of natives pour into the church to pray.

Red Cross operations are seriously handicapped by the lack of materials and adequate adaptable male personnel, but it still is doing what Gen. Douglas MacArthur considers a virtually indispensable function. The work is

(Continued on Next Page)

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under the supervision of Allen Kolb of San Francisco, a professional Red Cross worker, who operates under the Southwest Pacific Area Office, in Hollandia, New Guinea.

Mr. Kolb has requisitioned a number of mobile canteens, to be run, preferably by girls, to serve the men in the dreary outlying points in the islands. Two of these clubmobiles are on the way, while ten others have been ordered. Mr. Kolb wants enough of them so they can serve men at the airfields as they come back from missions over Japanese-held territory. He also wants girls to operate them.

Until now, conditions have been virtually intolerable for American women on the island, but these are clearing rapidly. A group of WACS was brought in last week.

Plans for New Establishments

Present plans envisage the establishment of fifteen Red Cross recreation centers on the island, to be staffed by men and women. Other Red Cross men are expected as new units move into the Philippines. The organization keeps one to five field directors and assistants with each division from the time it is organized in the United States until it is demobilized after the war.

The Red Cross has had an uphill climb in its recreational and welfare work in this area, just as it has had everywhere. The problems of supply and communications have been very acute.

Criticisms have stemmed largely from unavoidable deficiencies because the scope of the war is much greater than the Red Cross can hope to match by relative expansion. But one has only to visit the clubs or the Red Cross field director's tent at a camp, naval station or air force group to see how the men use its facilities, to get a high evaluation of the work.

Perhaps the most shocked Red Cross operative in this whole area was Mr. Dyson at the "Family Hearth Club" when a jeep arrived with Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, who asked for a cup of coffee.

The General gave the place a real military going over. He didn't like the flies. He thought well of the reading material. The coffee was terribly hot. He warned Mr. Dyson against trying to fill his pressure burner with gasoline while it was lighted.

But if Mr. Dyson was shocked at first he was superbly happy in the end, and so were a dozen men who were drinking coffee or sitting on rice sacks in the basement of the clubhouse. For as the General left he threw a remark back over his shoulder: "The place is too small. I'm going to get you a real big hut."

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War Pledge of Teamsters' Brotherhood in Western States

[Signed by the Seattle Joint Council of Teamsters and prominently displayed in that body's official organ, the "Washington Teamster," at the close of the old year was the following article.]

President Dave Beck of the Seattle Joint Council, and who also is president of the Western Federation of Teamsters and a vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, has caused the article to be specially reproduced in page form, and in giving the reproduction general circulation, in which is included the labor press, states in an inclosure: "I wish to bring to your attention this Pledge of the Teamsters' unions of the eleven Western States for the year 1945 and for the duration of this war."]

AS ANOTHER wartime New Year dawns, it is fitting that we examine our hearts and minds, that we restate our purposes, and that we renew our pledge to Our Country, to our employers, to the public.

This year of 1945 may be our time of greatest struggle and sacrifice. It may call upon us for more than we now think we can perform.

We know now that there will be no speedy victory in Europe. We know now that our enemies are strong, vigorous, vicious, well disciplined and well armed.

There Is No Turning Back

We know, too, that we must go forward. We have taken the only path open to a free people. There is no way back. Whatever liberty may cost, in the end it will be worth every drop of blood and every tear.

We have been complacent, overconfident about the war in Europe. We know that now. Though the news of the Pacific War continues good, let us not grow too confident over it. If this one defeat in France arouses our people, if it shakes our complacency, it may save us from a worse disaster.

Thousands of American soldiers have been killed, wounded or captured by the Germans in the last few days. Immense stores of munitions and food and motorized equipment have been lost to the enemy, or expended in the battle. In trucks, tires and gasoline alone, our losses have been heavy.

It does not require a prophet to tell us that this means many thousands

more of our sons and brothers must be called to the colors. More guns and more ammunition, more ships and more planes, must be provided. More of our food must go to the Army—less to our own tables, perhaps. We shall have fewer new trucks, fewer tires, less gasoline. The war comes first; it will not wait.

We, here at home, must toil, as never before. We will dig down deep now for sacrifice money to support our government. We will give of our blood to the Blood Bank in an ever increasing stream.

Union Teamsters have a direct responsibility for the great fleet of motor trucks that carries the untold weight of war materials to Army and Navy centers and to our Ports of Embarkation. More than ever, it is now our job to make those trucks last, to conserve precious rubber and gasoline through strict adherence to the reasonable speed regulations of the O.D.T.

Text of the Pledge

This is our pledge: We will keep the wheels of the motor-trucking industry rolling. Under no circumstances will we sanction or permit a strike in our crafts during this war. We will continue to strive, to the best of our ability, to render honest, safe and reliable transportation service. We will maintain our close co-operation with forward-looking employers to the end that mutual confidence and understanding may prevail.

We will buy more War Bonds; we will support the Red Cross and the Community Chest. We will do our full part in all enterprises for the common welfare of our country, our state, our cities and communities. We will welcome returning Veterans of this war into our ranks without the payment of initiation fees and find them good jobs in our various lines of work. We will endeavor sincerely to subordinate selfish interest to our country's welfare. This is our pledge.

We understand full well that some of our members will endure sacrifices because of this public pledge. A few selfish employers will take advantage of it to force from us unreasonable concessions they would not otherwise ask. We therefore serve this notice: Our memories are long; we shall not forget!

(Continued on Page Seventeen)

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Peacetime Draft Endangers Democracy

"ONCE we begin regimentation of American manhood we shall lose free self-government; we shall have instead a government of the army, by the army, and for the army," said Dr. Charles A. Elwood, of the Department of Sociology of Duke University, in a debate with Congressman James W. Wadsworth, held in Washington under the direction of the Congress of Parents and Teachers.

"Nearly all political scientists have concluded that armament—and universal military training is the supreme form of armament—is an inducement to militarism and a menace to the civil arm of the government. Its trend from ancient Sparta to modern Germany has been to build up a totalitarian government.

"There are no exceptions known to this rule. When a people turn themselves into an armed camp, they destroy the basis of democracy, which is free intelligence and a free conscience among its citizens.

"The first object in military training is to get men to obey as though they were machines. The first thinker in modern times to advocate the military training of all citizens was Machiavelli, promulgator of the doctrine the only purpose of the state is power.

"But universal military training was not widely adopted in Europe until the French revolution. Then it became the basis of Napoleon's military power and Prussia soon learned the value of conscription from Napoleon. Russia followed and then all the countries on the continent of Europe. Has it brought peace to Europe? The answer is No."

War Pledge of Teamsters

(Continued from Page Sixteen)

When this war is over we will take such steps as we then deem proper to right whatever wrongs our people have accepted in compliance with this, our pledge, in this time of national need.

We would be less than fair if we did not state that we know the great majority of our employers are fair-minded and patriotic. They will work side by side with us in the common cause.

To our members: We are proud of your strength and your courage. There's a tremendous job to be done. We know that you will do your full share—and more! There can be no Happy New Year until this war is won. Let's go!

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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Office: Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street, Telephone HEmlack 3924

W. N. MAPPIN, Editor and Manager

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51

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1945

Forty-fourth Anniversary

Entering upon its forty-fourth year, the *LABOR CLARION* this week presents its Anniversary number, and in doing so again expresses its gratitude to those firms and individuals that through their advertising patronage make these enlarged issues possible. An equal expression of appreciation is offered to those whose advertisements are carried in our columns throughout the year, and to our subscribers, whose interest in and substantial support of the paper has continued.

And on this anniversary one looks back over a period of years that covers more than what is considered a generation in the lives of men and women. Throughout the years, as the organ of the San Francisco Labor Council, which is an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, never has the publication faltered in allegiance to and support of the principles upon which the nation was founded—a primary duty of all—or in support and advocacy of the doctrines of the trade union movement as understood and practiced in these United States. It has never been carried away by any "isms," nor permitted itself to be used by any group seeking to do other than advance the interests—the real interests—of union labor. It has often given support in its columns to worthy causes and enterprises not directly connected with the labor movement, and will continue to do so, as a patriotic or civic duty. But the thought is ever in mind that this paper is published in the interest of, and is supported by, the men and women of union labor, and in their role as union members, hence all other matters are secondary. In any other role, it is presumed that these union members are fully competent and able to decide for themselves, and likewise to procure information.

On this anniversary occasion we find the nation yet engaged in a devastating war that will leave its mark, in more way than one, on generations to come. Notwithstanding some recent setbacks, there still remains little doubt of a military victory over the totalitarian powers. Only rank incompetence in leadership could cause the outcome to be otherwise. Manpower, resources, and, above all, right is on the side of the Allied nations and the thought and prayer of every true American is toward ending the conflict, victoriously, at the earliest possible moment and of bringing our boys and girls home.

It cannot be concealed that there is a prevalent fear in many minds that all is not well in relation to even partial success in achieving the practical ideas, not to mention the ideals, which have been put forth in one form or another for attaining a just and permanent peace. There are strong indications of "power politics" again holding sway.

The fear of such a condition arising has long existed, among those who were never influenced or cajoled by international political buncombe and who are painfully aware that this earth is peopled by human beings. But until recent any expression, however faint, of their opinions or suggestions was hammered down by the Pollyannas and amateur Polly-ticians as ranging from lunacy to treason. Let us hope, even with fingers crossed, that there is a silver lining to the cloud now seen as hovering over the final peace settlement and likewise that the mental lining does not contain too great a portion of alloy.

Viewing the home front one is on the scene and able to observe, and procure information, in a way he can scarcely ever hope to attain on international affairs. The latter is a diplomats' game—the people as a usual rule only pay the expense, and with little accounting or bookkeeping. The citizens of forty-four years ago is "lost" at the present time in a maze of change and "regulation" to which he is subjected daily—all in the name of aiding the war effort. Hardly an hour passes that he is not hit squarely between the eyes with a reminder of some kind.

But after two years of actual war experience, and practically the same length of time in making preparations, things seem to be "getting no better fast." Scarcity and rationing of this, that or the other are continually

bobbing up. It would seem that in all this time something like order, out of the early chaos, would have been brought about in a nation as rich and resourceful as our own. To say that this is a global war and the greatest the world has ever known does not answer all the questions, although it is usually put forward as the alibi on everything—from the size of a "liberty steak" in a restaurant to the grasping for more power over the lives of the people. The whole thing doesn't make good sense.

Organized labor views with pride its part and accomplishment in forwarding the nation's war interests and in doing its best to protect the rights and well-being of the people at home. But throughout its history it doubtless has never been compelled, under circumstances so vital to the national welfare, to struggle more valiantly to guard its rights and liberties, while at the same time being called upon to virtually "carry the load" in-so-far as production of war materials is concerned. The attempts at oppressive and suppressive legislation aimed at union labor have mounted throughout the war period, and in the "house of its friends," as judged from a political standpoint, if one cares to make use of such a yardstick. For it cannot be denied that the party in power has always been in position to halt anti-labor legislation in national affairs. But we have the Connally-Smith bill, to mention only one matter of past legislation. Today, on the recommendation of the dominant party's lead, the nation is asked to submit to the labor draft, peacetime military conscription, and no telling what else may be "cooking."

Along with all this, also, is the palsying hand of government that is moving over the affairs of organized labor, and that many are beginning to fear will never be lifted. Union meetings are becoming the most formal of gatherings, in that only routine business is conducted—Washington is attempting to run all the other affairs not only of the workers but of their employers. The results are by no means reassuring to those who look with pride upon movement they themselves have built through their own efforts and sacrifice. They will not meekly submit to its being taken over by interests foreign to its ideals and purposes, we are quite sure. Nor will the veterans in the ranks, together with many of the later recruits sit idly by while traditional foes of the workers, or others in disguise, attempt to pass anti-labor legislation. But "let him have peace" on the home front.

We feel confident that with the close of the war, whenever it may be, the returning men and women will find that union labor has kept faith with them in every move it has made during their absence, and that any loss which may have sustained during that time in rights, liberties or working conditions has been over the fighting protest of their comrades at home.

Yanks Tell 'Em

A recent editorial in the Army weekly, *Yank*, asserting that "you can't ignore figures," pointed out that in the first 109 days of the invasion of France 17,000,000 ship-tons of Allied vehicles and supplies were put ashore—more than twice the total received by General Pershing through friendly ports in the entire nineteen months of U. S. participation in World War I.

"Who do you think made that stuff—pixies?" asked the editorial, the purpose of which was to combat propaganda designed to cause disunity between soldiers and workers.

"It is going to be tough enough reconverting to full civilian production," said *Yank*, "without starting a fight among the men who will do the producing. And if you begin by setting veteran against civilian, you will end by setting Protestant against Catholic, Catholic against Jew, White against Negroes—and you will wind up by having the very thing we are fighting the war to destroy."

Consumer Co-operation

History is made not by leaps and bounds but by halts and advances. Measures seem to sleep at times and suddenly revive and become programs. A long step in advance toward unity of labor philosophy was taken at the A.F.L. convention in New Orleans. The convention decided to set up a consumer department in the A.F.L. to encourage consumer co-operatives. This we believe is a move in the right direction. The co-operative movement historically arose out of a strike by labor people. They found in their long battle that they could not live on their accumulated funds in such a time of stress. Thereupon they decided to pool their funds and do collective purchasing. This was the beginning of consumer co-operation. The plan was never abandoned and consumer co-operatives have grown to vast proportions in England and Europe. Though interest in consumer co-operatives developed slowly in the United States, great emphasis has been given to them in the last ten years, and it seemed quite fitting for the A.F.L. to give this support to a people's movement.—*Journal of Electrical Workers*.

Living Costs in Allied Nations

INTERNATIONAL Labor Office statistics disclose that the cost of living is being maintained at stable levels in most of the major United Nations.

In a number of countries, notably several in Latin America, they reveal comparatively sharp increases, however.

Figures for the United States, Britain, Canada, New Zealand, India and Australia show comparatively little variation between the latest index numbers and those of the previous year. The figures for Germany has also remained constant, the index number for October being 91 compared to 90 for October, 1943.

The latest available figures for Latin America show that the cost of living is steadily increasing in several countries. The index number for Brazil for July was 213 compared with the average of 188; Mexico's September number was 325 against the 1943 average of 247; and the August figure in Chile was 367 in comparison with the 1943 average of 324. In Colombia the number rose to 175 in August from a 1943 average of 142; in Costa Rica it reached 182 in October compared to 168 in 1943, in Peru it reached 164 in October against the 1943 mark of 139.

Huge Jump in Chungking

10 bold caption

The most marked inflation disclosed by the statistics is in Chungking, where the index number for last May was 44,431 compared with 14,789 in October, 1943, and the 1943 average of 11,498. The index number is based on 100 for 1937.

The statistics also reveal an inflationary rise in the cost of living in Japan from a 1943 average of 158 to 185 in September.

PLANNING PROGRESS IN MICHIGAN

Local governments in Michigan had submitted, up to November 1, requests to the state planning commission for \$3,844,827 to finance the preparation of local plans and specifications for post-war projects. The funds will be made available from a \$5,000,000 appropriation by the state legislature, to be matched on a 50-50 basis by local units. One million dollars of the fund was earmarked for use by county road commissions for planning roads and highways, and \$4,000,000 is available to counties, cities and school districts on a population formula which was extended to November 20 to give all jurisdictions time to submit applications.

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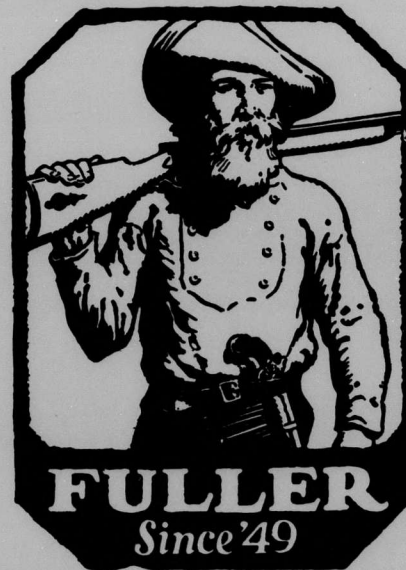
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DEALERS AND BRANCHES
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What Is Back of Present Drive for the Labor Draft?

[Have "F.D.R.'s" lieutenants failed to give him the facts, or is he attempting to divert public thinking from other issues. Those are the questions contained in the caption of the following article as it appeared in "Labor," official Washington weekly newspaper of fifteen standard railroad labor organizations.]

THE President's demand for legislation drafting workers for private profit is hard to explain, except on one of two premises:

Either the Chief Executive's subordinates have not supplied him with accurate information concerning the manpower situation in the war plants; or the President is using this highly controversial draft suggestion to shift public thinking from more embarrassing problems.

People are asking for explanations concerning the "break-through" on the Western Front, and Hanson Baldwin, military expert of the New York Times, an ardently pro-Roosevelt publication, is calling on Congress to immediately investigate the charge that the arms our men are using in Europe are inferior to those of the Germans.

Questions Are Being Asked

"Why, at this stage of the war, are American tanks inferior to the enemy's?" Baldwin demands. "That they are inferior the fighting in Normandy showed. In the recent battles in the Ardennes it was again emphatically demonstrated.

"This has been denied, explained away and hushed up, but the men who direct our tanks against much heavier, better armored and more powerfully gunned German monsters, know the truth."

Baldwin does not stop with tanks. He adds anti-tank guns, the technique of mines and mining, self-propelled guns and jet plane.

"There is no lack of American inventive genius, no lack of engineering skill, no lack of devotion and energy, but there is a superfluity of red tape," Baldwin says. "There is over-organization and there is lack of clear directive vision."

By no stretch of the imagination can the American workers be blamed for that lamentable situation. They have made tanks and other weapons of war according to the blueprints laid before them by the Army. They have made

so much and so many in every category that we are superior to the German in quantity, but not in quality. At least that is Baldwin's contention.

In justifying his draft proposal, President Roosevelt emphasizes that our boys on the fighting lines are entitled to the best we can give them. Every American worker will agree to that, and that's exactly what the American worker has been giving them. Listen to what General Marshall said only a few weeks ago.

"You (the workers) have made possible the overwhelming superiority in supplies and equipment that has enabled our armies and those of our Allies to wrest the initiative from the enemy in every theatre of war."

Notwithstanding Past Accomplishments

No one will question that statement. Yet President Roosevelt contends that the men and women who have done this marvelous job must be drafted in order to complete the task. In all his long message he doesn't submit a single figure to sustain that conclusion. LABOR repeats:

There is no manpower shortage that cannot be met and overcome within 48 hours if the agencies of government will only get their heads together and tell the leaders of America's trade unions how many men they need, and when, and where.

Before Congress approves President Roosevelt's proposal, those government officials directly responsible should be compelled to put their facts and figures on the table, and the opponents of the draft, particularly the chiefs of the American labor movement, should be given a chance to tell their side of the story.

Incidentally, Congress should find out whether Baldwin of the New York Times is telling the truth, or libeling our Army chiefs, when he charges that they have supplied our fighting men with inferior weapons.

Just a year ago the President suggested this draft of labor for private profit in a message to Congress. Then he surrounded it with conditions. He said he wouldn't think of such a thing unless at the same time Congress put over other needed reforms: A realistic tax law which would make unreason-

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able profits impossible; and a law which would hold down the cost of living.

Everyone knows these reforms have not been enacted. Every man who can get his hand on a war contract is rolling in profits, and the cost of living continues to zoom and the black marketeer thumbs his nose at the enforcement officers.

A year ago the President said this selective service law was vitally needed. Congress did not pass the selective service law demanded by the President, but American labor, without being drafted, smashed all world records for production.

A Strange Silence

Strangely enough, the President did not have anything to say about this scheme to draft labor for private profit when he was facing the voters in the last campaign. He opened his battle for the presidency at a dinner arranged by the Teamsters' Union. On that occasion he might have said something like this:

"My friends, I assure you that if you will re-elect me for a fourth term the first thing I will do will be to demand that Congress pass a law to draft American workers."

We all know he didn't say anything like that. So far as we can recall he never mentioned the labor draft during the campaign.

"Confession" to the Enemy

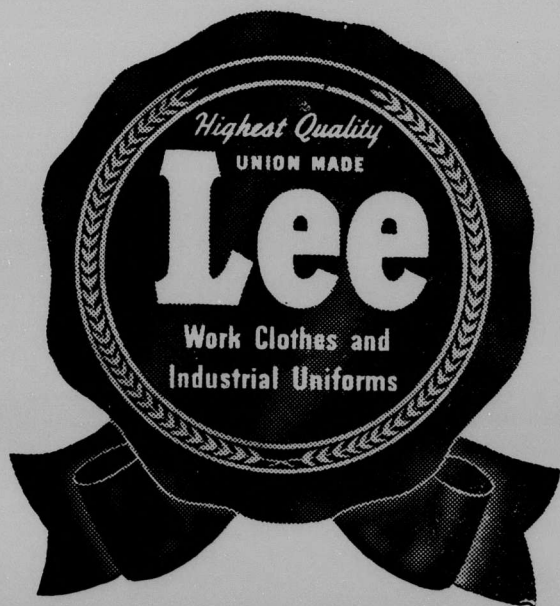
The President reiterates his declaration that he wishes this draft law in order that our foes may know "we mean business." Isn't it more likely that the enemy will construe the passage of a draft-labor act as a confession of weakness?

Wouldn't Hitler's propagandists be justified in shouting: "After three years of war, the situation on the American home front is so bad that Roosevelt is forced to draft American workers!"

Wouldn't our boys on the fighting fronts say: "Things must be cracking up at home, or a New Deal president wouldn't consider such an un-American measure!"

SHE AGREED WILLINGLY

A pretty young nurse was selling poppies. Chris told her that he would give her a \$5 bill for a poppy provided she would promise to nurse him if he ever went to her hospital. She promptly agreed. "By the way," Chris asked, "where is your hospital?" "I'm at the Queen Charlotte Maternity Hospital," meekly replied the pretty nurse, putting the five spot into the box.



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The Tale of a Calf Path

SAMUEL WALTER FOSS

One day through the primeval wood
 A calf walked home as good calves should;
 But made a trail all bent askew—
 A crooked trail as all calves do.
 Since then three hundred years have fled,
 And I infer the calf is dead.
 But still he left behind his trail,
 And thereby hangs my moral tale.
 The trail was taken up next day
 By a lone dog that passed that way;
 And then a wise bell-wether sheep
 Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep,
 And drew the flock behind him, too,
 As good bell-wethers always do.
 And from that day, o'er hill and glade,
 Through those old woods a path was made.
 And many men wound in and out,
 And dodged and turned and bent about,
 And uttered words of righteous wrath
 Because 'twas such a crooked path;
 But still they followed — do not laugh —
 The first migrations of that calf,
 And through this winding wood-way stalked
 Because he wobbled when he walked.
 This forest path became a lane,
 That bent and turned and turned again;
 This crooked lane became a road,
 Where many a poor horse with his load
 Toiled on beneath the burning sun,
 And traveled some three miles in one.

And thus a century and a half
 They trod the footsteps of that calf.
 The years passed on in swift fleet,
 The road became a village street;
 And this, before men were aware,
 A city's crowded thoroughfare.
 And soon the central street was this
 Of a renowned metropolis;
 And men two centuries and a half
 Trod in the footsteps of that calf.
 Each day a hundred thousand rout
 Followed this zigzag calf about;
 And o'er his crooked journey went
 The traffic of a continent.
 A hundred thousand men were led
 By one calf near three centuries dead.
 They followed still his crooked way,
 And lost one hundred years a day;
 For this such reverence is lent
 To well-established precedent.
 A moral lesson this might teach
 Were I ordained and called to preach;
 For men are prone to go it blind,
 Along the calf-paths of the mind,
 And work away from sun to sun
 To do what other men have done.
 They follow in the beaten track,
 And out and in, and forth and back,
 And still their devious course pursue,
 To keep the path that others do.

"The Crossing"

J. H. KEATH

At every crossing throughout the land
 An aged watchman grimly stands
 And beckons those who cannot wait
 To Thurry on in their race with Fate.

With grizzled hand he beckons on
 In the sun's broad light and break of dawn,
 And in the dark his lantern placed
 He urges them on in their thoughtless haste.

Faster! Faster! He seems to say,
 And they hurry on where the steel bands lay,
 And then "too late," they see it all,
 The "God of Haste" the sirens call.

Then "Death the Watchman" with grinning face
 Adds one more soul who has lost the race.

So it's up to us all in this game of life,
 To watch our step in the hurry and strife,
 To ignore the call of this phantom shape,
 And stop and listen and watch and wait.

I walked a mile with Pleasure, she chattered all the way,
 But I am none the wiser for all she had to say.
 I walked a mile with Sorrow, and never a word said she;
 But, oh, the things I learned from her when Sorrow walked with me!
 —Selected.

They keep the path a sacred groove,
 Along which all their lives they move;

But how the wise old wood-gods laugh,
 Who saw the first primeval calf.

Ah, many things this tale might teach —
 But I am not ordained to preach.

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On Minimum Age for Employment

Statutory 16-year minimum-age standard for employment of children in any occupation during school hours and in manufacturing establishments at any time is being put forward by Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, as a major objective in the transition period from war to peace. She calls for community support of legislative action toward that end by states having legislative sessions in 1945. The effective date of such legislation might be postponed, if it seemed desirable, until the end of hostilities.

Fifteen states have already adopted child-labor laws that meet or approximate the recommended 16-year minimum, Miss Lenroot said, but thirty-three states still fail to meet that minimum, which has long been recognized as a desirable and practical goal in child-labor legislation. In twenty-nine states the minimum for such employment is fourteen years; in four states, 15 years.

"The time for the establishment of the 18-year minimum-age standard is opportune," Miss Lenroot said. "The termination of hostilities and the curtailment of war production will inevitably mean a reduction in manpower needs. One obvious way to cushion the transition to a peacetime economy is to raise child-labor standards, thus delaying the entrance of 14- and 15-year-olds into the labor market and at the same time withdrawing from the labor force the considerable numbers now employed under conditions inconsistent with our peacetime aims. A double objective would be served, for 14- and 15-year-olds who otherwise might be employed would remain in school, and others now working would be likely to resume their education, a worthwhile achievement in itself."

Of the fifteen states having legislation that approximates the recommended standard, two, New York and New Jersey meet it, and in the other thirteen states considerable progress has been made toward reaching it. The latter group includes Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Montana, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Though all have a 16-year minimum age for work in manufacturing establishments, at least during school hours, and most of them have this minimum age for many types of employment during school hours, their laws still fall short of the desired standard because of exemptions or failure to cover certain types of work.

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An Industrialist's View on Providing Future Employment

JOBS flow from a combination of capital, management and opportunity, was the thought expressed by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of General Motors Corporation, at a recent dinner meeting in New York City. His remarks are here reproduced merely as informative to readers and as presenting the views of one of the nation's leading industrialists on a subject now under wide discussion and in reference to which the LABOR CLARION has from time to time published articles from different sources. Mr. Sloan said:

Where Glamour Is Lacking

"There is little glamour in a job. There is little glamour in what makes the wheels of business go around. And often people too little understand and appreciate what makes for better or worse in the flow of business and its influence on job opportunities. We are examining into the possibilities of new relationships among the peoples of the world, and we realize that a solution is essential to the more orderly development of our civilization—even to its continued existence. There are two most consequential problems that face our civilization in this, perhaps the most critical period of its long evolution: First, the maintenance of peace; second, the opportunity to work. These problems have NEVER been solved. They return from time to time to challenge our way of life. They even threaten our national existence. They grow both in intensity and complexity with the passing of time. Personally, I have never had any lack of faith in our ability to win the peace. And it is very definitely my conviction that if we do not meet this challenge—the prevention of war, and more particularly jobs for those who want to work—democracy as a political instrumentality and free enterprise as an economic concept, as we have known them in the past, are in grave danger of passing out with the war itself.

"You may think I am placing too much importance on this problem of JOBS. I do not think so! The problem was developing in the pre-war years. It was clear in acute form due to the political attacks on enterprise in the thirties. It was accelerated by national economic policies that limited in large part the essential incentive for the normal development of enterprise with expanding job opportunities. Thus, a synthetic depression involving a continually high state of unemployment followed one in fact. Ten million out of work at the beginning of 1940 was the end result.

"An Event in Economic History"

"Today the cry for opportunity in the post-war era is international in scope. It echoes and re-echoes around the world. It appears in the utterances of the Prime Minister of England, in the pronouncements of the President of the United States. It is reflected in the thinking of the American dough-boy who asks: 'Am I to have a job?' It assumes an important part in the forum of current discussion. It asserted itself recently in a White Paper presented by the British Government to the Commons, the opening words of which were: 'The Government accept as one of their primary aims and responsibilities the maintenance of a high and stable level of employment after the war.' Truly an event in economic history! It is clear that a job for those who are willing to work is a social, economic and political 'must' in the post-war era. It is clear that there is no single problem facing the people of the world today the solution of which means so much to so many. Jobs are important!

"The first thing we must learn is that jobs are an end result. They are not a means to an end. They do not just happen. They do not result from wishful thinking. There are no rabbits in this particular hat. Political prom-

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ises do not create jobs—and never will. Jobs flow from a combination of capital, management and opportunity. And from nothing else! The catalyst is a prospective profit. Without these ingredients there can be no jobs in a free economy. The foundation upon which the superstructure of jobs must be built is confidence in the future of enterprise as determined by national economic policy. It never has been otherwise. It never will be.

"I submit that we should direct greater effort to developing a comprehensive understanding of what must be done to expand job opportunities and where such opportunities lie—and how it must be accomplished. Only in that way can we effectively meet the challenge that we face as we pass from war to peace. Let us put the horse before the cart.

On Meeting the Challenge

"We cannot meet this challenge by adopting panaceas or through the use of mirrors. We have tried all that. It has failed! The problem can be solved permanently only within the structure of sound economic policy. We should profit by past experience. We must do those things that will serve to encourage and stimulate enterprise. We must build a foundation of confidence in its future opportunities. Men cannot plan ahead with confidence if it is to be hamstrung by a political leadership which, although it may pay lip service to the cause of free enterprise, believes in something different and acts to prevent the system from effectively working."

CO-OPERATIVE CENTENNIAL OBSERVED

Throughout the past year the One Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of the first co-operative, at Rochdale, England, was observed with nationwide broadcasts, co-operative capital, trade and membership drives, picnics, dinners and celebrations. High point of the year was the Co-operative Centennial Congress, which drew 1300 representatives of co-operatives in all parts of the United States and Canada to Chicago, for a meeting which was also attended by representatives of co-operatives in eleven countries overseas.



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College Enrollment Drops in Past Year

REGISTRATION in American colleges and universities has shown another drop in the last year, but according to informed authorities it is believed the low point of enrollment has been reached. The University of California showed a heavier loss in students than many of the institutions in the east and middle west, but it remains the largest in the United States with 15,261 students registered in the fall term. Columbia University was second with 12,039 and New York University third, 10,218.

A breakdown of enrollments on the various campuses of the University reveals that the total for the Berkeley campus was 7748; for the Los Angeles campus, 5560.

Totals for other western universities were as follows: Washington, 6935; Southern California, 4688; Stanford, 2585, and Oregon, 1928.

These figures are given in the annual analysis of college and university registration, prepared for School and Society by President Raymond Walters of the University of Cincinnati. He shows that 648 reporting institutions last year had a total of 593,271 students; this year the same institutions had 454,759. In the 671 colleges and universities reporting this year, women composed 60 per cent of the students.

Last year 651 universities and colleges reported 52,863 men entering as freshmen, as against 98,635 women; this year there were 60,495 men and 116,290 women.

Of the two million men in the service who have been graduated from high school or who have been in college, Dr. Walters estimates that only about one-third will return to their studies. He bases this estimate on figures furnished by the Veterans Administration. Also, he says the rush of students "will probably come between a year and a year and a half after the defeat of Germany and Japan."

SIGN PAINTERS BOOST WAR BOND SALES

The Brotherhood of Painters reports that preceding the inauguration of the recent Sixth War Loan drive, the members of the Sign and Pictorial Painters at Houston, Tex., paid tribute to their thirty-three members in the armed services by painting the town red. The members of the local placed over 1000 signs on the pavements and show windows of the city, stressing the importance of War Bond purchases. The street signs were in 12-foot letters, while the window signs were two feet high.

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Important Ruling on Child Labor Law

HANDING down an opinion of significance as one of the first involving interpretation of the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, the Federal Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis held that the law must not be interpreted "grudgingly."

Federal District Court Judge Albert L. Reeves of Kansas City was reversed and taken to task for his interpretation of the legislation.

The opinion was in a U. S. Department of Labor suit charging the Interstate Bakeries Corporation of Kansas City with illegally employing children under 16 years of age. Reversing Judge Reeves dismissal of the suit, the Circuit Court held the action valid and ordered issuance of an injunction against future violations by the company.

Judge Reeves had asserted the child labor provisions of the Act were designed to protect adult employees against the competition of minors," which, of course, is true to only a very limited degree. The main object is to protect the children.

"The court should not administer grudgingly," the Circuit Court admonished Judge Reeves. "Whatever personal opinion may persist that working children under 16 years of age in mechanized industries is good for them, the declaration of Congress is unequivocally to the contrary.

"The Act of Congress states that such employment of children is oppressive child labor and unlawful."

The Circuit Court opinion was written by Judge Joseph W. Woodrough, with Judges Archibald K. Gardner and Harvey M. Johnsen concurring. Judges Woodrough and Johnsen are Democrats, appointed by President Roosevelt, while Judge Gardner is a Republican.

Rules for Avoiding Accidents

1. Keep away from automobiles. In 1943, 23,400 were killed and 800,000 were injured in automobile accidents.
2. Don't go home. Home accidents accounted for 32,500 deaths and 4,850,000 injuries in that year.
3. Give up sports, recreations and vacations. Outdoor accidents account for about 15,000 deaths and 1,800,000 injuries annually.
4. Don't work. Keep away from the office, store or shop. Occupational accidents caused 18,000 deaths and 1,850,000 injuries for the year.
5. Don't travel. Four thousand are killed and 200,000 injured in accidents that happen to people who use trains or steamships.
6. Beyond all of this, millions more contract illness and hundreds of thousands die as a result.

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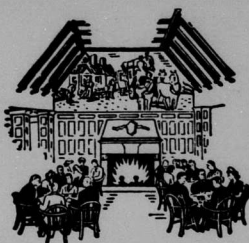
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What About Germany?

By RUTH TAYLOR

EVERYONE else has ventured an opinion about what must be done with Germany, so here is my two cents' worth:

The advice given to date ranges all the way from maudlin sympathy for a "poor misguided people" to a Nazi-like cry for revenge. But it seems to me that the one thing that has been overlooked is—what are we trying to accomplish?

Do we want another war? Or do we want peace based upon a firm foundation of justice?

To those who plead for leniency, I would ask: "Are you willing to open the jails in your own town and let the thieves and murderers loose upon your own family?" To those who cry for revenge, I would recommend the seventh verse of the eighth chapter of the Gospel according to St. John.

Some advocate the backing of an anti-Nazi group. That is good, provided the group comes from within, and has established its good faith by direct action against the Nazis. This cannot be a group from without or under foreign domination, for as such it cannot win the German people. The regeneration must come from within.

Frankly, the most sensible idea I have heard was voiced by Walter Lippman, when he wrote: "When and if Germans fight for German liberty with some part of the fanaticism with which they have fought to enslave others, they will begin the restoration in the only way in which it can begin, of Germany among the nations."

Although the public does not realize it, we realize that organized German trade unions were the first group to be destroyed by Hitler. Next came the Jews. Then the Catholics. From the scattered remnants of the workers may come the rebirth of Germany—but *the move must come from them*. All we can do is to give them opportunity to act. We cannot permit their continued enslavement and leave free the industrialists and the Junkers. Naziism is only today's mask of German imperialism.

No peace will be firmly founded that does not re-establish justice, but it must be just to the afflicted, as well as to the afflictors. Otherwise we lay the groundwork for another war, a thousandfold more deadly and devastating than this one.

We cannot and we do not want to destroy a nation, but we can wipe out the cancer at the heart of that nation. This time the cure must be permanent even if the knife cuts deep. Then we can permit it to *earn* its way back to health. Until it has, it does not belong in the society of nations.

DEVILS' PUNS NOT FUNNY, SAY CRITICS

Some radio comedies may be chagrined to learn that critics of John Milton's time rebuked him for allowing his devils in *Paradise Lost* to utter a few puns.

Dr. H. T. Swedenberg, Jr., assistant professor of English on the Los Angeles campus of the University of California, reveals this criticism in a new book, "The Theory of the Epic in England, 1650-1800," just published by the University of California Press.

Said James Beattie, writing in 1776: "The puns that Milton ascribes to his devils are generally and justly condemned. It has, however, been urged, as an apology for them, that they are uttered by evil beings, who may be supposed to have lost, when they fell, all taste for elegance, as well as virtue; and that the poet, on this one occasion, might have intended to make them both detestable as devils, and despicable as buffoons."

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Secretary of Labor's Annual Report

THE days of "intense warfare" between labor unions and employers have passed and the nation is "on the verge of a period of mutual co-operation," Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins predicted in her annual report to Congress.

Miss Perkins urged dropping of wage controls in favor of free collective bargaining at the earliest time, possibly with the defeat of Germany if the situation with regard to Japan permits.

After reviewing legislative and other achievements of her twelve years in office—longest term for any Department of Labor head—Secretary Perkins turned to the future, foreseeing an expanded Labor Department and advising organized labor to measure up to its responsibilities in the post-war era.

Asks Public Service Program

"Labor in the United States has a status today never before enjoyed in any nation of the world," she said. . . . "It has, therefore, definite public responsibilities, and since the public law of recent years is now so important to the labor movement itself, one realizes that any failure to perform in the field of public responsibilities will result in the weakening of those laws which today give such opportunity.

"The next decade or two in the life of the labor movement should be devoted to development of a program of public service.

"The right to strike is a precious defensive weapon, but the effort should be to develop an orderly pattern based on justice and realistic knowledge of industrial and economic facts so that like many another old-fashioned weapon the strike, too, can be put 'unloaded' behind the door and not used."

For Centralizing Agencies

Miss Perkins reiterated her opinion that all "the ministerial functions" of the scattered and varied agencies having to do with labor should be gathered into the Labor Department.

This would include such things as the employment service of the War Manpower Commission and the labor planning and occupational training of the War Production Board. The National Labor Relations Board should remain entirely independent, although a part of the department, she said.

Wider Social Security Urged

The Social Security Board urged Congress to adopt a broad, all-inclusive security program to protect millions of Americans from the social aftermath of the war.

Its report, which was taken immediately as a pattern for recommendations which President Roosevelt is expected to send to Congress soon, said that unemployment insurance should be extended to from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 workers now excluded. It also asked that Old Age and Survivors' insurance program cover from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 additional employees and self-employed persons. Liberalized unemployment benefits and medical and disability insurance also were requested.

The board foresaw a severe test for unemployment compensation when the period of transition to peace begins. Urging the strengthening of Federal provisions, it was emphasized that while unemployment compensation cannot cure a prolonged depression, it can help prevent one.

The board placed particular emphasis on the recommendation that a program for disability and sickness insurance be set up. It disavowed "socialized medicine," and "regimentation" of physicians, hospitals or patients. On the contrary, it was argued that any health insurance system should protect the patient's freedom to choose his doctor and should improve the quality of medical care.

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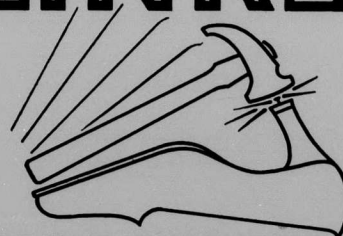
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Labor Is the Key to World Peace — Woll

WORLD peace and economic stability after this war will depend largely upon the strength and independence of the international labor movement, Matthew Woll, A.F.L. vice-president, declared.

Speaking on the same radio program with President Green, Woll urged all A.F.L. affiliates and their members to support the Free Trade Union Committee's drive to raise a million-dollar fund to be used for the re-establishment and rehabilitation of free and democratic trade union movements in liberated countries.

He described plans for providing labor in these countries with printing presses, literature and educational movies; to pay rent for union headquarters, to hire clerical help, to provide typewriters and office equipment and to provide for necessary organization expenses.

The Chinese workers, he said, are in dire need of assistance. Predicting a huge, post-war industrial boom in China, Woll urged that the workers of that country be "spared the exploitation which may result from lack of organization." He also pointed out that American workers should be protected from competition with the products of underpaid Chinese labor.

Likewise, in Central and South America, "laborers who now work for a pittance cast their eyes northward for help," Woll declared. Out of a total population of more than 130,000,000 in those countries, there are only 2,000,000 organized workers, he reported.

"Only by re-establishment of sound, strong and progressive free trade unions throughout the world can there be any hope for a world unity of labor on a basis of equality and of mutual helpfulness," Woll continued. "The American Federation of Labor stands for the restoration of democratic trade unions everywhere because it also upholds the ideals of personal liberty, equality of opportunity and the spirit of fraternity that binds workers to each other for the common good throughout the world."

War Increases Danger from Food Poisoning

The margin of safety against food poisoning at present is strained to the danger point, and as wartime conditions progress, the problem of food poisoning is likely to assume greater importance. So says Dr. Karl F. Meyer, director of Hooper Foundation for Medical Research on the San Francisco campus of the University of California.

The commonest form of food poisoning is due to staphylococci, which produces enterotoxin, a toxin which causes severe intestinal disturbances. Food is polluted with these organisms through milk, fingers, droplets, or flies. Food may look and taste normal and yet be poisonous. Despite the fact that the symptoms are very grave and alarming, the mortality rate is low, Dr. Meyer says.

Pasteurization reduces the hazard from staphylococcal infection of milk. Contamination of food may be reduced by scrupulous sanitation in bakeries, sandwich counters, railway dining cars, and community feeding centers in war plants. Health departments should insist upon refrigeration of all foods liable to this form of poisoning, require the reheating of custard-filled puffs, eclairs and creamlayer pies, prohibit the display of pastries in shop windows, and the holding of cream sauces and rapidly cured hams on steam tables, he warns.

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Official Vote on Proposition No. 12

FOLLOWING is the vote by counties, in the November election, on Proposition No. 12 (the so-called "Right of Employment" measure) as announced from the office of Secretary of State Frank M. Jordan:

	Yes	No		Yes	No
Alameda	79,881	184,385	Placer	4,032	5,997
Alpine	61	51	Plumas	1,192	1,948
Amador	899	1,600	Riverside	23,467	15,480
Butte	6,823	7,546	Sacramento	25,465	42,921
Calaveras	1,043	1,790	San Benito	1,746	1,929
Colusa	1,655	1,466	San Bernardino	32,813	33,210
Contra Costa	16,372	50,028	San Diego	69,932	83,363
Del Norte	801	763	San Francisco	94,467	210,607
El Dorado	1,938	2,464	San Joaquin	17,188	29,789
Fresno	26,408	29,893	San Luis Obispo	7,511	6,421
Glenn	2,457	1,735	San Mateo	21,439	41,791
Humboldt	6,747	12,323	Santa Barbara	14,315	12,517
Imperial	5,823	4,128	Santa Clara	29,009	46,515
Inyo	1,771	1,122	Santa Cruz	9,008	9,671
Kern	22,093	20,661	Shasta	3,809	5,313
Kings	4,487	4,068	Sierra	378	545
Lake	1,917	1,369	Siskiyou	4,184	4,499
Lassen	1,837	2,823	Solano	10,642	19,991
Los Angeles	603,798	838,269	Sonoma	12,036	16,757
Madera	3,437	2,638	Stanislaus	13,993	13,047
Marin	8,825	16,893	Sutter	2,530	3,098
Mariposa	944	833	Tehama	2,621	2,493
Mendocino	4,287	4,245	Trinity	543	595
Merced	6,567	6,707	Tulare	16,162	10,797
Modoc	1,202	1,075	Tuolumne	1,481	2,318
Mono	298	186	Ventura	12,665	13,292
Monterey	10,652	13,245	Yolo	3,902	4,942
Napa	4,484	9,285	Yuba	1,955	3,031
Nevada	2,269	2,934			
Orange	36,157	26,187	Totals	1,304,418	1,893,589

Charge Navy Yard Wastes Labor

Senator James M. Mead of New York declared in the Senate that at the Norfolk Navy Yard, which claimed to be short more than 4000 workers on essential programs, he and colleagues of his War Investigating Committee had found "excess manpower, wasted labor, hoarded labor and enforced loafing" to a degree "deeply disturbing and most significant."

His assertions set off a debate in which the smoldering Senate opposition to the national service legislation for which President Roosevelt has asked burst into the open, with members using at times such words as "treason" and "sabotage" as they joined in denouncing wastage and mal-utilization of labor.

A.F.L. Union Triumphs in N.L.R.B. Election

A.F.L. Federal Labor Union No. 23733 won a smashing N.L.R.B. election victory at the plant of the Cardox Fire Extinguisher Company, at Blue Island, Ill. The vote of the workers was 269 to 45.

Organizer John Schrier reported that the company was disposed to recognize the union until the latter submitted a proposed contract. The company then showed fight and the election was called. The union, having demonstrated its strength, will now resume negotiations on the contract.

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Recommendation on Jobless Benefits

THE Council of State Governments has recommended that the 44 state legislatures meeting this year revise their unemployment compensation laws to bring benefit payments up to a maximum of \$20 a week for a maximum of 26 weeks.

Such action would sustain an adequate standard of living for workers and their families through a reasonable period of reconversion, and minimize the deflationary effects of unemployment, the council said in a report on Unemployment Compensation in the Post-war Period.

Wider Coverage Suggested 10 bod

Each state, the council said, should consider whether effective administration will permit extending coverage to employees of small business or concerns—those employing less than 4 or 8 workers, as the case may be from state to state—and will permit the amending of state laws to supplement any action Congress may take with respect to the extension of the federal unemployment tax act to small employers.

Consideration should be given, also, by the states to the coverage of major groups in agricultural processing industries and to maritime workers, the council said.

The council pointed out that 31 of the 48 states have reduced their waiting periods for unemployment compensation to one week and that a substantial number have raised benefit payments by as much as \$5 since the start of the war.

A maximum weekly benefit of \$20 or more is now provided in nine states—California, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming and Connecticut; maximum weekly benefits of \$15 are provided by 21 states, with 14 states having \$18 as their maximum weekly payments.

Reserves Steadily Grow

In most states the length of time for which benefits are paid varies in accordance with the individual workers' past employment and earnings record, the report shows, and some states pay benefits for a uniform number of weeks to any worker who qualifies. Only 3 states now limit any year's benefits to less than 16 weeks, while 20 have limits above 16 weeks; of the 20, 12 provide a maximum duration of 20 weeks or more.

The operation of unemployment tax laws in all 48 states during the last several years has resulted in the accumulation of an unemployment trust fund in the federal treasury to the credit of the states which totals approximately \$6,000,000,000, the council said, and unemployment benefits are financed from these steadily accumulating reserves. They are paid as earned rights of workers covered by the law.

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Critical Munitions Output Increases

ALL THE critical munitions programs, with a single exception, showed remarkable increases in December, despite the holidays, the War Production Board announced. The most significant gain was registered in critical aircraft—a 32 per cent jump in output of Superfortresses, Navy fighters and jet-propelled planes. The only drop was in Navy rockets.

Similarly, the W.P.B. revealed that in the second half of 1944 "output in every one of the critical programs showed a substantial gain, ranging from 20 per cent for tires to over 150 per cent for aircraft and mortars and 200 per cent for rockets."

However, the W.P.B. warned against complacency, pointing out that production schedules for munitions this year call for still greater increases in some critical items.

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives was preparing to speed action on the May bill, calling for compulsory service in war plants for men between the ages of 18 and 45. Indications were that numerous attempts will be made to amend the bill when it gets to the floor, some of the proposed amendments being distinctly anti-labor in character. The Senate will postpone action until after the House has decided what to do with this controversial legislation.

Forty-Year Full Employment Proposal

A sweeping Program to stabilize and assure full employment for forty years was advanced by Boris Shishkin, A.F.L. economist, before the New York Chapter of the American Society for the Advancement of Management.

Shishkin warned that the goal of full employment cannot be divorced from the goal of adequate income. To assure high purchasing power by the nation's workers, he said, steps must be taken to avoid long stretches of periodic part-time employment and seasonal disemployment.

This can be accomplished, he asserted, by stabilization of production and stabilization of workers' earnings.

Guaranteed annual wage plans for workers are the most practical step in this direction, Shishkin declared. Such plans are adaptable to many industries, he said, and should become a recognized part of the wage policy of American industry.

As a further step, Shishkin proposed recognition of the need to make sure that the American worker is given opportunity of full employment during his "entire productive life span." That span now covers only twenty-seven years between the ages of 18 and 45, he said. It should be extended to the age of 60, he urged. Only by approaching this goal of full employment for forty years, Shishkin concluded, can the term "full employment" be given real substance and meaning.

Michigan City Plans Central Heating

Escanaba's city council is considering a plan which, if adopted, will make the Michigan community the second city in the nation to heat all of its homes, stores, schools and churches from one central heating plant.

The Michigan city of 15,000 population already has made a start in this direction, constructing a small central heating plant in 1937 to serve a limited number of customers in the downtown area, the International City Managers' Association reports.

Local interest in the municipal service led the city council to ask for a survey and recommendations by the manager with regard to expansion of the central heating system to include the entire community.

The Association points out in this connection that Virginia, Minn., early last year became the first city in the county to go on complete central heating, using a municipally-owned heating plant operated on a non-profit basis.

The Escanaba survey showed that community-wide heating by the central unit was feasible from economic and engineering standpoints, and that such a system could meet operating and maintenance costs, taxes and depreciation. To supply the entire system with heat would require a capital outlay of \$3,190,000—about a third of this amount for plant, and two-thirds for distributing mains.

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War and Post-War Plans of Labor As Told by Green in News Article

By WILLIAM GREEN, President, American Federation of Labor

[The following article, prepared for publication in the Washington "Star" and for the North American Newspaper Alliance, is of direct interest to the nation's workers.]

LABOR looks to the Administration and to Congress for wise leadership which will guide the way to speedy victory and lay the groundwork for a sound and prosperous post-war economy.

Above all, the workers of America seek the establishment of lasting peace, based upon international justice. By an overwhelming margin, they favor the creation of an international organization to maintain and safeguard the peace. Labor realizes that war is the great enemy of the common people. There can be no hope for the future, no progress in the struggle for economic advancement, for personal security and for wider educational and cultural opportunities so long as wars are permitted to ravage mankind and devastate the earth at periodic intervals.

Full Support from Workers

For these reasons, American workers will give their full support to intelligent and sincere measures designed to bring about lasting peace.

Like all their fellow citizens, the workers of our country look forward to the day when the fighting will end and their sons and loved ones will be permitted to return home. Labor is determined that the veterans of this war, who have sacrificed so much for us, must be given every opportunity to make up for lost time and every encouragement to renew their civilian status under favorable circumstances.

We must provide jobs for them, help them to resume their studies if they wish to go back to school or assist in undertaking new business enterprises.

A start along these lines has been made with the enactment of the GI "Bill of Rights," but more ample protection is needed. Labor will do its part by helping war veterans attain union status and to secure jobs. It will also work with veterans' organizations for the rehabilitation of disabled veterans and for more adequate veterans' legislation. More than 1,500,000 members of the American Federation of Labor are now serving in the armed forces. We will not fail in our obligation to them.

On its own account, labor is not asking the Administration or the Government for any special favors, nor for any political rewards. We are convinced that our program will further the nation's interests as well as the workers'.

Labor's program for the future concerns itself primarily with war and post-war measures.

The Immediate Task

Our immediate task is to produce in ever-increasing quantity the war equipment needed by our armed forces for victory over the nation's enemies. Toward that end the American Federation of Labor has unanimously renewed its no-strike pledge for the duration and it is exerting every effort to increase production.

On a voluntary basis, we are recruiting skilled workers from non-essential industries for jobs in critical war plants. With the co-operation of management, we are convinced we can meet manpower problems more effectively by such voluntary methods than would be possible under compulsory service.

Labor will press for immediate modification of the Little Steel formula as a vital war measure. In many cases low-wage industries engaged in war production find it difficult to attract more workers. In most of these plants employers would be willing to increase wage rates to levels comparable with rates paid in other war industries for similar work, but are prevented by the wage freeze instituted by the National War Labor Board. Thus the Government finds that its own rigid regulations are obstructing the war effort.

To correct this impossible situation the American Federation of Labor has appealed to President Roosevelt to issue an executive order revising the Little

(Continued on Next Page)

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Green Tells Labor's Plans*(Continued from Page Thirty-four)*

Steel formula so that wage rates can be restored to equitable relationship with increased living costs.

Such action also is urgently and immediately necessary from a long-range point of view. Today the Government is industry's big customer. When the war ends, industry will have to depend upon the American people to buy its peace-time products. Unless the purchasing power of the people is kept at a high level, production will be forced down, factories may have to close their doors, and mass unemployment will once again set in.

Post-War Purchasing Power

It is important to remember that the purchasing power of American workers will be automatically and drastically cut when the war production program ends. Today workers are compelled to depend upon overtime to meet their household budgets because wage rates have not gone up in proportion with living costs. The overtime will cease when the war emergency ends.

Do you realize what that means? It means that a worker now receiving \$1 an hour for forty hours a week and \$1.50 an hour for eight hours' overtime, thus receiving a take-home pay of \$52 a week, will be suddenly cut down to \$40 a week—and doubtless be told that he should consider himself lucky to retain his job at all.

Multiply that shrinkage of income by the many millions of workers who will be similarly affected and you will get the picture of the devastating effect on the nation's purchasing power. People whose incomes are reduced are not eager buyers. Their thoughts naturally turn to retrenchment. If that policy is widely pursued, post-war industry will be disastrously deflated.

To avert grave dangers, labor sees only an escape—that is immediate Government approval of upward revision of wage rates to prevent post-war collapse of the nation's purchasing power. If this is not done now it will be impossible to accomplish when the war ends, because practical experience shows that wage rates cannot be lifted when the labor supply is plentiful.

To those who contend that wages are too high already, let me say this: The Government's own figures show that 60 per cent of American workers are now receiving wages below the bare subsistence level for a family of four officially set by the Department of Labor.

And to those who become alarmed at the danger that prices will be forced upward along with wages, thus inviting post-war inflation, let me say this: Increased productivity of individual workers developed during the war and amazing new mass-production techniques will reduce labor costs even with higher wage rates and permit lower prices if industry is content with present profits.

This statement, of course, is based on the assumption that we are aiming at high-level production, without which post-war prosperity is impossible.

While the situation of organized workers in private industry is serious, the plight of white-collar workers and those engaged in Federal Government service is even more precarious. The American Federation of Labor therefore recommends that a minimum-wage floor of not less than 75 cents an hour be established by amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act and it also recommends legislation to increase the basic pay of Government employees and accord them actual time and a half for overtime. *(Continued on Next Page)*

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SUCCESS of the nation's merchant shipyards in constructing vitally needed ships to back up our military forces in the war effort is described in the U. S. Maritime Commission's annual report to Congress. The report covers the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, a period when the need for ships was especially critical because of the demands of the ever-widening field of combat operation.

In the first half of the 1944 fiscal year, 1017 vessels aggregating 10,410,971 deadweight tons were completed, while during the second half of the year 864 vessels of 8,614,260 deadweight tons were constructed. Tonnage difference between the two periods came as a result of the shift from the slow Liberty type to the faster Victory ship, conversions for military use, and the construction of special military types for the Army and Navy.

Despite the material loss in tonnage resulting from the greater man-hours required to complete units of the Victory and special military types, the construction of 1881 vessels with an aggregate of 19,025,231 deadweight tons for the full fiscal year is a record never before reached.

Deliveries of special types include combat loaded transports and combat loaded cargo ships essential for military operations in the Pacific, a number of small cargo carriers of 3840 deadweight tons for the Army and Navy, a few large troopships, aircraft carriers, and frigates for convoy escort service. The wooden vessel program is now complete and the concrete ship construction initiated as an emergency measure is being finished.

The Commission praised the service given by the shipbuilding industry, the shipyard employees, and the suppliers of a wide variety of prefabricated parts from practically every State in the Union as a "remarkable performance."

Green Tells Labor's Plans

(Continued from Page Thirty-five)

The best economic security any worker can enjoy is a good job at good pay. Our Social Security system was devised to provide insurance for those not so fortunately placed, either because of old age or temporary disemployment. But the Social Security system needs broadening and modernization.

More than 25,000,000 Americans are still not covered by its provisions. No protection is afforded for illness, disability and kindred misfortunes.

Urges Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill

For these reasons the American Federation of Labor urges immediate enactment of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell amendments to the Social Security Act. This bill will broaden coverage of Social Security, set up uniform, nationwide standards for unemployment compensation and provide health and disability insurance for American workers.

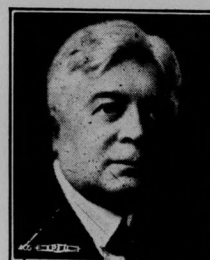
Finally, we call on the President and Congress to adopt policies and laws with respect to reconversion which will expedite the orderly transition from war to peace production, protect human needs, as well as property interests and end as soon as possible the present Government controls upon management and labor which were voluntarily accepted because of the war emergency, but which cannot be permitted to remain in effect in peacetime without impairing America's free enterprise system.

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Printers Backed Up Their Thermometer

STORIES told about "tourist" printers are legion. Many of them can be easily substantiated, some were concocted only as pokes on a particular individual, some are apocryphal, others bear evidence that "the partition between the memory and the imagination has been wholly obliterated in the mind of the narrator.

But here's one of the signed-sealed-authenticated variety, and distinctly indicative of the days when members of the Typographical Union "done things" without waiting for the aid or consent of any alphabetical agency, conciliator, arbitrator, or other modern and congressionally-designated Poobah!

Happened in Little Rock

A. C. (Bert) Allyn, now an employee of the *Examiner*, and a well-known official of Typographical Union No. 21, rolled into Little Rock one morning looking for "extra work." Incidentally, "Bert," as he is generally known, has "printed" from coast to coast, in London, and on the Paris edition of the *New York Herald*. He has been a member of the I.T.U. over forty years, and both as a union member and a craftsman has been an honor to the organization.

On stopping in Little Rock he "showed up" on the *Democrat*, and had barely entered the composing room and made known the fact that he was a linotype operator, when the chairman of the chapel somewhat flabbergasted him by proclaiming: "You're hired; you have a regular situation; you're working on No. 3 machine; you're the new chairman of the chapel—and here's the thermometer!"

Duties of a Chairman

(Be it here made known to the uninitiated in printer parlance that the "chairman of the chapel" is the representative of the employees when disagreements or demands are to be taken up with the foreman or the "front office" prior to their being presented to the union if not meanwhile satisfactorily adjusted.)

"Bert" was somewhat surprised at having thus early come into possession of a regular situation, when he had only hoped to secure extra work, though he took this good fortune in stride, as it was not an altogether unknown happening. "But how is it," he queried, "that a stranger, on his first appearance and before he has worked even one day in the composing room, becomes the chairman—and what, please tell me, is the idea of handing me a thermometer?"

"Well," explained the now ex-chairman, "in this chapel the chairmanship goes in rotation, and it's the turn of the situation holder on No. 3 machine, and you have arrived just in time to be so designated. And the thermometer—that is the chapel's property, and you hang it on the wall right back of your machine. This room is supposed to be heated by a stove, and a negro is supposed to keep it fueled, but can usually be found at the corner gin-mill. We can't work in a 'cold' room, and the chapel has decided that when the

(Continued on Next Page)

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thermometer falls below 65 degrees we will quit work. You, as chairman, must keep watch on the thermometer reading."

"Bert" decided to accept the "No. 3" situation, the chairmanship and the thermometer.

All went well for a couple of days as regards the heating situation, and the new chairman had little to do except set type and bear his honors lightly, thanks to good weather on the outside. But there came a "brother," and along about time when the "rush" copy was piling up the chairman decided to take a look at the thermometer.

Mercury Below Deadline

The worst had happened—there was a "white space" between the mercury and the under side of the 65-degree mark! So the chairman immediately started to do his stuff. He made announcement to the force of the tell-tale reading of the thermometer—and all immediately quit work. He next "officially" reported the situation to the foreman, who advised him to take the matter up with the editor and proprietor of the paper.

Up the stairs, to the front of the building, truded the chairman and marched into the "sanctum sanctorum" of the "big boss."

"I just came up to inform you," said "Bert," politely and calmly, "that the heat in the composing room is below sixty-five degrees——."

Came a blast: "Whoinhell are you to come in here and tell me about anything in my composing room? I have never before in my life ever seen you!"

Nothing awed, "Bert" bounced right back with "The length of acquaintance is mutual—neither have I ever seen you before. But what I started to tell you was that I am the chairman of the chapel. All men in the composing room have quit work, and none of us are going back to work until the chapel's thermometer shows sixty-five degrees! Goodbye!" And back down the stairs went the chairman.

And They Lived Happily . . .

Some five minutes later the door of the composing room opened, and in walked the "boss" with a load of wood in his arms. As he moved toward the stove, he was heard to mutter: "D——n that nigger, he's never here!"

Shortly, though, the stove was roaring, the thermometer began to climb, and soon hit the 65-degree "deadline." And the *Democrat* was on the street at almost its usual time.

But the "boss" held no grudge over the affair. Later he and "the chairman of the composing room" became "acquainted," and in the presence of the latter he would relate, in great glee, to friends how the utter stranger "told" him about the climatic condition in his composing room.

Lauds Volunteer Port Security Force

High tribute to the effective service being rendered by the Coast Guard's Volunteer Port Security Force in San Francisco and other parts of the country has been paid by Vice Admiral Waesche, Commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard.

"Not a single serious loss has been suffered in any facility that has been under the protection of the Volunteer Temporary Reserve of the U. S. Coast Guard," he told a recent conference of Temporary Reserve commanding officers.

Admiral Waesche's remarks and his emphasis on the continued need of volunteer service throughout the war have been cited by officers of the San Francisco Regiment in support of their efforts to keep the local organization up to maximum strength.

New recruits are needed, they explained, because of personnel losses due to moving, shifting business demands and the like of members of the Regiment. That the Regiment must be kept to maximum strength is emphasized the more, they say, because of San Francisco's steadily growing importance as a port of embarkation. Recruiting is taking place at Coast Guard headquarters in the Appraisers building, Washington and Sansome streets (Douglas 0842, Extension 276).

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Point to Labor Surplus in Opposing Service Act

DETROIT.—Declaring Detroit and other big Michigan war production centers have a labor surplus rather than a shortage, management and union spokesmen here have asked Congress to reject national service legislation.

John L. Lovett, general manager of the Michigan Manufacturers' Association, in a letter to Michigan members of Congress, said that the Detroit area's factories could handle 20 per cent more war contracts than they now have.

"We of management," he added, "believe that free labor will produce more than slave labor and we are opposed to any compulsion on manpower in manufacturing plants."

Sixty thousand men and women are available in the Detroit area and more than 50,000 persons are drawing unemployment compensation, Lovett asserted.

60,000 Women Available

John W. Gibson, head of the Michigan C.I.O. Council, charged a "substantial underutilization" of existing manpower in Michigan's industrial cities. Gibson, who is a labor member of the War Manpower Commission's Labor-Management Advisory Committee, wrote the state's congressional delegation that upward of 60,000 skilled women war workers are available for jobs in the metropolitan Detroit area.

Only about 10 per cent of skilled women war workers laid off by cutbacks in industry are able to find war jobs again, Gibson added.

THEY FINALLY GOT AROUND TO IT

Frank B. Leung, owner of the Associated Laundry, Washington, was fined \$25 in Municipal Court after pleading guilty to violating the seats law. According to the District Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board, this is one of the first prosecutions in the almost fifty years since the law was approved March 2, 1895. The law requires all persons employing female help in the District of Columbia to provide chairs or stools for them, and to invoke no regulations against the female employees taking advantage of these facilities. Leung was fined \$125 recently for violations of the female 8-hour day and minimum wage law.

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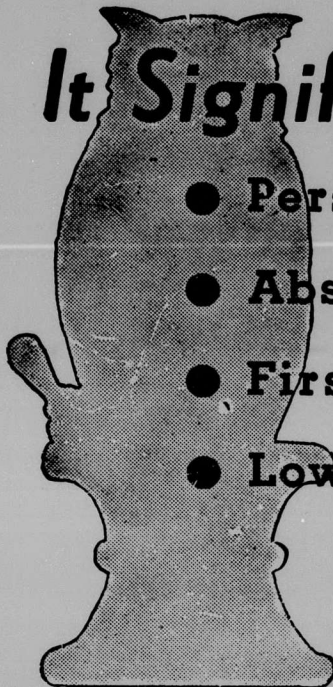
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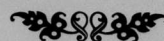
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Writes on Housing As the Post-War Challenge

By HARRY C. BATES
Chairman, A.F.L. Housing Committee

[We present herewith the first of a series of articles by Mr. Bates, president of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union, on the nation's housing problems with which he is expertly familiar. These articles are taken from a comprehensive statement submitted by Mr. Bates before the U. S. Senate Subcommittee on Post-War Housing and Urban Redevelopment. Because of the importance of the subject and the cogency of Mr. Bates' views, we believe every American worker should have the opportunity of reading these articles.]

Plan of Great Importance

American workers believe that the formulation of a sound national housing policy is of the foremost importance to the attainment of full employment and of productive stability after the war. The moment hostilities end, this nation will be faced with an extreme housing emergency born of cumulative housing deficiencies of depression and recovery and greatly intensified by wartime conditions.

The current housing need is intensified by each month's duration of the war. It is a challenge for Congress to formulate a realistic housing program without allowing the coming surge of activity in housing construction to become subverted to the service of special interests and to become a speculative run-away boom destructive to the future stability and the welfare of the nation. Labor trusts that Congress will not falter in the discharge of its public responsibility and will contribute full measure of statesmanship to the development of a policy designed to harness the latent forces in our economy to the attainment of a dual objective—achievement in the years to come of stable growth in America's standard of living and elimination of mass unemployment.

Huge Task Lies Ahead

The task ahead for American enterprise and for labor is truly vast. The size as well as the complexity of this task calls for full co-operation on the part of private enterprise, labor and the government if America is to succeed in meeting this great challenge of the times. American labor, industry, business and the general public alike have a vital stake in the production as well as the best use of the housing so urgently needed. It is in the common interest of all groups to see to it that the homes to be provided are well designed, soundly constructed, properly located, and priced to be within the reach of the maximum number of families. We can and should make sure that all these conditions are met in order to maintain housing production at a steady flow and avoid wide and destructive fluctuations which persisted in the past. On our ability to maintain high levels of housing production depends our ability to keep full employment stable in the years ahead.

Labor believes that this can be achieved through a comprehensive approach to the problem. It calls for a comprehensive, integrated program designed to meet the accumulated housing needs of all income groups. Of special importance is the assurance that families of moderate and low incomes have access to good, decent homes in which to raise their children.

At this time, after a period of virtual cessation of construction activity, we have before us a unique opportunity of re-opening the entire field of residential construction. We have an unprecedented chance to provide and plan wisely. In every town, in every city, and in the nation as a whole, we have a choice to make. This choice is between development of post-war housing which is carefully geared to the shifts and realignments of economic opportunity, of employment and of incomes of wage earners derived from their jobs. This choice means de-

(Continued on Next Page)

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Housing in Post-War

(Continued from Page Forty)

velopment of well planned communities whose progress can go hand in hand with their economic growth. The other choice is to let things happen as they did in the past and to accept the inevitable consequences—haphazard neighborhoods subject to economic instability, wide fluctuations in population, uncontrolled real estate speculation, a succession of inflation and collapse in values, with recurrent periods of widespread liquidation, bankruptcy and destitution.

Millions Have Made Choice

Millions of American families have made their choice long ago. The choice was made for them by the bitter experience of foreclosure, eviction, loss of savings, and distress under pressure of inexorable forces beyond their control. Looking to the future, American labor demands orderly development of homes, neighborhoods and communities, each inseparable from the other, under the guardianship, trusteeship and leadership of the entire community. We are certain that the American people welcome and are prepared to insist on the exercise of true public responsibility on the part of every municipality, every state government, and on the part of the federal government to achieve this end. For it is a historic duty for every one of us to make America a better place in which to live. That duty can be discharged only through concerted undertaking by the whole community of the specific tasks of planning, development and building of better cities, better neighborhoods and better homes.

Mainspring of Development

The mainspring of such orderly development of our productive resources for better living lies in the capital, the enterprise and labor with which America is rich. To make the development orderly it is necessary first, that there be a balanced teamwork of all the participating groups and, second, that the municipal, state and federal governments maintain the checks and balances essential to guard the public interest. Labor is ready to accept its responsibility in this joint task and looks forward to an opportunity of discharging that responsibility through its proportionate share in the councils in which plans, policies and procedures are formulated at the community level as well as nationally.

Kite-Flying Season—Careful, Boys!

Kite flying season is here again. Thousands of boys and girls will be out on clear, windy days to fly their favorite models from the nearest hill tops. More than ever before is there need for their obeying safety rules.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company's power lines are heavily burdened these days bringing electricity to war plants engaged in the production of vital equipment and supplies for our armed forces. When kites are constructed with improper materials and flown in the vicinity of these lines, they are a menace to the operation of the war plants and to the children flying the kites. Children have been killed or injured and much property damage caused by kites made with improper materials and flown in the vicinity of electric lines.

To avoid kite-flying accidents, the following rules should be observed:

1. Kites should be flown in districts far removed from electric lines.
2. Never climb a pole to recover a kite tangled in electric wires.
3. Never fly a kite over radio aeriels.
4. Kites should not be constructed with wire or other metal materials.
5. Children should not run across highways while flying kites.
6. Never use tinsel string, wire, or any kind of twine that contains a metallic substance in making or flying a kite. Use only cotton cord.

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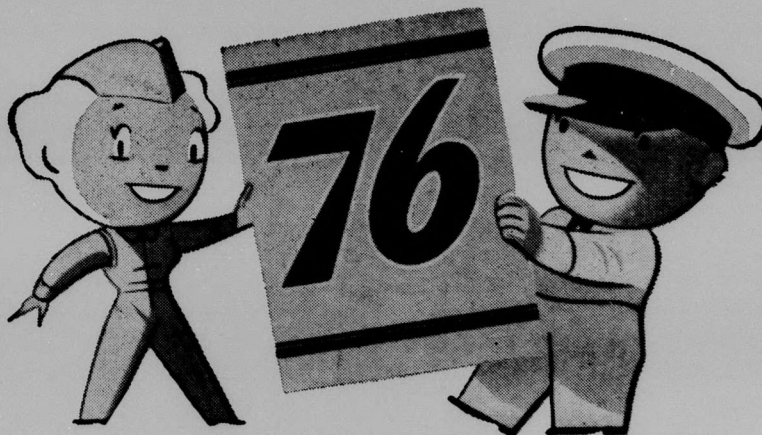
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THE EXAMINER

Board Stresses Needs of Social Security Program

WASHINGTON.—Action at once to correct defects and make the Social Security Act an even stronger bulwark of social stability, economic progress and free enterprise, as strongly advocated by the American Federation of Labor, has been asked of Congress by the Social Security Board.

The board, in its ninth annual report, named inadequate coverage of the unemployment and old-age insurance programs, inadequate benefit payments and lack of protection against permanent disability, as outstanding defects in the system, urgently in need of remedy.

Program Always Needed

Necessity for a social security program exists during the present war period and will continue to exist in good times as well as in bad, said the report, transmitted by Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer of the Social Security board and submitted to Congress by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt.

"Old age, sickness and invalidism, and death of the breadwinner have continued to cause insecurity in millions of households which—temporarily or permanently—have had no member who could take advantage of the wartime opportunities to earn," the report says, and adds:

"When jobs are less plentiful and employers' hiring requirements are more stringent, social insurance and public assistance are, of course, all the more necessary to offset part of the loss or lack of earnings and assure the means of subsistence."

Broader Coverage Sought

Extension of coverage of the unemployment insurance system to some 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 excluded workers, and of the old-age and survivors' insurance program to some 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 additional employees and self-employed persons are the outstanding changes recommended. The exact numbers to be covered depend on the volume of employment. The board has strongly advocated these extensions in the past and has taken the position that inadequate coverage constitutes the major defect of the two social insurance programs.

The board reiterated its urgent recommendation for action to protect members of the military services from continued loss of rights under old-age and survivors' insurance, pointing out that such action on unemployment compensation rights already has been taken on a liberal basis.

Disability Insurance Stressed

Particular stress was laid also on the board's recommendation that a system of disability and sickness insurance be set up. The board points out that an average of 7,000,000 persons in the United States are sick or disabled on an average day, that the annual wage loss from these causes is from \$3,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000, and the annual loss in working power runs between 1,500,000 and 3,333,000 million man-years.

"Our country stands almost alone among the great nations of the world," the board says, "in failing to protect the great majority of wage earners against incapacity of non-occupational origin."

"Thirty-one countries have compulsory social insurance for wage earners against permanent disability; and thirty-two countries have insurance against wage loss in temporary disability."

RAIL TICKET BLACK MARKET

The Senate judiciary committee intends to study a proposal by Attorney General Biddle that Congress enact legislation curbing a "widespread black market" in railroad tickets. Chairman Pat McCarran of the committee was inclined to agree with Biddle that if criminal penalties are provided they should apply to the purchaser as well as the seller of tickets.

Building Industry Needs New Tool to Open Big Low-Price Market, N.H.A. Administrator Asserts

CHICAGO.—The building industry needs a new tool to open up a market presented by millions of wage-earners and lower-paid white-collar workers who are clamoring for new housing "at the right price," John E. Blandford Jr., administrator of the National Housing Agency, told the National Association of Home Builders here.

"While it's too early to predict precise arrangements," he said, "there appears to be definite possibilities for licking it through a combination of large-scale operations, an opportunity for steady employment of labor and an extension of the mortgage insurance system."

He suggested federal encouragement of housing research.

Slum Clearance Urged

Urging decisive action to clear slums, he disclosed that proposals shortly will be made to Congress for strengthening the formula which N.H.A. uses for providing shelter for those who cannot pay an economic rent.

Planning for post-war homes should go forward, Blandford said, but added that the nation must realistically face the fact that it has many more months of war housing ahead of it. War events of the last few weeks mean not only the development of new housing needs at critical points in the war production picture but, more generally, an urgent requirement for extending war use of housing that has been built, he explained.

The federal government, the N.H.A. head said, should get out of the job of programming housing and regulating the use of war housing at the earliest moment compatible with the war effort. However, he said that the government has a companion responsibility for assisting in every possible way the orderly reconversion of the housing industry from war to peace.

Building Held Lagging

Asserting that "housing will be in the spotlight as it never has been before," he said:

"None of us can afford another cycle like the one

we had after the last war when the big swing in housing was from practical stagnation to construction of almost a million houses a year in 1925 and then foreclosures of over a million houses in the early 30's, plus the need for a federal rescue expedition to the extent of another million homes refinanced by H.O.L.C.

"With all recognition of the gains that have been made in housing, it seems clear to me that we have some ground to cover before we catch up with the technical level of the Superfortress, the streamliners or the post-war automobiles already on the drafting boards."

Calling for community responsibility, he said cities should develop their own housing facts, make their own housing plans and arrive at their own housing decisions. Federal programming of local housing, federal priorities, quotas and occupancy restrictions have no part in peacetime housing, he concluded.

Have you made a blood donation to the Blood Bank?

MEDICAL SOCIETY PHONE SERVICE

A new record was set by the San Francisco Medical Society's 24-hour telephone service during its second year of operation, evidencing the increasing value of this service to San Franciscans in need of medical care. A total of 11,664 calls handled by the service during 1944, added to the 9368 calls handled during 1943, brought to 21,032 the number of callers assisted since this unique service commenced operation, just after Christmas 1942.

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RULING AFFECTING VETERANS

Honorably discharged veterans separated from service prior to December 8, 1944, but not more than 90 days before, are entitled to take advantage of the time extension provided by the recent amendment to the Selective Training and Service Act, according to Selective Service. The amendment extends from 30 to 90 days the period in which veterans may make application for reinstatement in their former positions.

"Gold is the fool's curtain, which hides all his defects from the world."—Feltham.

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LIBERATED HOLLANDERS GET INCREASE

Wage rises of up to 125 per cent of the 1940 level have been approved by the Netherlands state mediator for labor affairs in liberated areas of Holland. As a consequence of the mediator's action, the trade union council representing Catholic, Protestant and non-sectarian unions has asked that Jacob A. W. Burger, Netherlands Minister for Home Affairs, institute similar wage rises for all government employees in the areas.

RAP N. Y. FARM CAMPS

Shocking conditions of "over-crowding, filth, lack of privacy and sanitation" are the lot of families of migrant workers on farms in New York state, according to a report by the Consumers' League. It charged that child labor laws and traffic safety regulations are violated constantly by operators of the labor camps.

Different Viewpoint on S. F. Lithographers' Case

In its issue of December 29, the *LABOR CLARION* published the following article (sent out by one of the labor press services, under the heading: "S.F. Lithographers' Case As Warning on Arbitration."):

"WASHINGTON.—Labor members of the National War Labor Board warned unions against private arbitration of wage issues so long as the N.W.L.B. persists in reducing awards above wage formulas but refuses to increase those falling short.

"Their statement was made in connection with a W.L.B. decision in a case involving the Employing Lithographers Association of San Francisco and the A.F.L. Amalgamated Lithographers of America.

"An arbitration panel denied a wage increase. On review the San Francisco regional board reserved the arbitration award and ordered a wage increase under the Little Steel formula. Reserving this, the national board approved the panel's decision.

"Labor members, in dissenting opinions said: 'Simple candor on our part requires that the workers of this nation be told the conflict between the announced procedures of the board and its actual decisions are such that they will be advised to refrain entering voluntary arbitration agreements which are subject to review by the National War Labor Board.

"To stipulate that arbitrators' awards are to be respected only when they give as much or less than board wage policy permits is to urge the elimination of arbitration proceedings during the life of the W.L.B.'"

Relating to the above the *LABOR CLARION* is in receipt of a communication from L. A. Ireland, manager of the Printing Trades Conference, which organization represents various employers in San Francisco in their dealings with unions in the industry. In fairness to Mr. Ireland and the group he represents, and in recognition of the harmonious relations they have maintained with the printing trade unions, the communication is here reproduced. It is regretted that the letter became misplaced following its receipt last month and was overlooked for earlier publications. It follows:

"In your issue of December 29, 1944, you gave prominence to the comment of the Labor Members of the National War Labor Board on arbitration in wage issues with special reference to the San Francisco Lithographers' case.

"You will agree, I am sure, that no industry in San Francisco has a longer or more amicable relationship with labor than the graphic arts industry. Because, as the representative of the employers of this industry, I do not wish to see that friendly relationship jeopardized I feel that attention should be called especially to the opinion of Public Members in the above case. In their opinion they specifically stated: 'The dissenting opinion of the labor members views the case as involving the issue of whether arbitration awards are to be revised only downward, and not upward, under the wage stabilization program. In our view, for the reasons stated above, that issue is not presented in the case.'

"The real issue was whether on October 8, 1942, the Union was bound by an agreement it had made on September 16, 1942. The panel presided over by Judge C. Julian Goodell decided that it was and that there should be no increase in wages at that time.

"It should be pointed out also that the Employers during the hearing repeatedly stated that whenever new conditions developed they would be glad to meet with the Union and agree upon a revision of wages. Indeed, during the two years it took the War Labor Board to decide the case the Employers more than once endeavored to reach such an adjustment and on one occasion the Union itself proposed and approved a settlement similar to the one offered by the

(Continued on Next Page)

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Urge Holding of Wartime Gains in "V.D." Control

Wartime gains in controlling the spread of syphilis and gonorrhea must be retained after the war, said Mrs. Eleanor Brown Merrill, executive director of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, in urging wide observance of National Social Hygiene Day, February 7.

"This annual event helps greatly to arouse public interest and support for the broad objectives of the social hygiene program," Mrs. Merrill said, "and such an educational campaign is of indirect help in the effort to prevent blindness and conserve vision. Syphilis and gonorrhea are among the major destroyers of sight, being responsible for the blindness of more than 30,000 men, women and children in this country.

"At this time, when there is such a critical shortage of manpower in our war industries and essential civilian occupations, the fight to control syphilis and gonorrhea is more important than ever before. To keep America strong we must take advantage of the scientific advances that can help us control these diseases and safeguard eyesight."

A.F.L. and C.I.O. executives have indorsed the fight against venereal diseases and urged members of organized labor to co-operate in the campaign for controlling and preventing them.

ITALIAN UNIONS IN "COME BACK"

Nearly 2,000,000 Italians will join the General Confederation of Italian Labor January 28, the *Stars and Stripes*, America's Army newspaper, said in an article by a staff correspondent, Corp. Howard Taubman, formerly of the staff of the *New York Times*, reported to the Office of War Information. The article said, "Now that fascism has been kicked out in a large part of Italy, the trade unions are making a 'vigorous comeback' and 'labor unity in Italy is now a reality.'"

Different Viewpoint

(Continued from Page Forty-four)

Employers, but three or four days later withdrew its own written proposal.

"It should also be pointed out that after the War Labor Board ruled on the case in favor of the Employers they carried out their promises and met with the Union and a retroactive settlement substantially the same as proposed by them and the Union a year ago was unanimously approved by both the Union and the Employers.

"Now as to arbitration, surely it is as much in the interest of employees as it is of employers that arbitration rather than strikes or lockouts shall be made an orderly and respected process for settling disputes of any kind when the parties themselves are unable to agree. It is to be hoped that we may always find better and more intelligent ways of settling differences than that of resorting to force by either side. We must all of us do better than we have.

"Yours very truly,

"L. A. IRELAND, Manager."

LAI:MR

Recommendation on War Laws

John Hopkins Hall, Jr., Virginia Commissioner of Labor and A.F.L. representative on the Virginia Post-War Employment Committee, has recommended a post-war program providing immediate abolition of "war laws" at the end of the emergency period. In a report to the committee, which was appointed by

Governor Darden, Commissioner Hall cited the lengthening of working hours for women and the relaxation of child labor laws as trends which should be checked. He declared also that labor groups believe that by lowering the age of eligibility for retirement, more jobs will be made available.

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Hitting hard at forced labor proposals, George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, suggested instead the possibility of prohibiting the employment of certain types of labor in plants engaged in non-essential activities.

These workers, he explained, would then seek employment in more essential industries. He expressed his "deep conviction that manpower problems can be solved with voluntary, democratic methods."

The rail labor official spoke at two meetings of the union here, one a legislative meeting and the other an installation of officers of 100 Chicago area lodges.

Congratulating the workers on their service to the railroads and to the transportation industry generally, he said that, with one-third of a million less workers, the transportation of persons and property had been double of what it was in the last world war.

"This is an indication of the loyal and efficient service that has been rendered by every one of you at a time of national necessity and national peril," he declared.

Harrison said that absenteeism had been at a minimum, but appealed "to every worker in our industry to stick to the job and deliver the goods to the boys in the foxholes overseas until victory has come." Stating that "we have a little more than 31,000 of our members in the armed forces," he said that "we have in our records the names of 313, and possibly more, by this time, of the flower of the land who gave everything they had."

ISSUE BOOKLET FOR VETERANS

As part of its program to protect returning veterans from rackets that may attempt to swindle the unwary, the Better Business Bureau of San Francisco is distributing a newly published booklet entitled, "Facts Veterans Should Know Before Starting a Business." Primarily prepared for the estimated three million veterans who will go into business for themselves, the booklet describes briefly the requirements for obtaining loans under the G.I. Bill of Rights, schemes to avoid, and lists sources of additional information where practical advice on the subject may be obtained. In announcing publication of the booklet, Nadeau L. Bourgeault, president of the Better Business Bureau, pointed out that one out of three new ventures into retail business do not survive the first year and two out of three new concerns close their doors within six years. "The biggest single factor in business failures is inefficient management—usually due to failure on the part of the owner to acquire sufficient background knowledge of the business which he operates," Bourgeault stated. "This booklet will serve to point out the risks and the factors which cause failure." The booklet will be given away free to any member of the armed forces forces who requests it.

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COMPLIMENTS

Fat Boy Barbecue Cabins**Union Groups Active in Recruiting Blood Donors**

Chairman Frank Fitzgerald of the Blood Donor Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, has continued his activities during the past week, which consists of addressing meetings and conferring with union officials regarding the recruiting of blood donors. He reports that committees of various unions affiliated with the Labor Council are now beginning to function, following the setting up of this form of organization to further the campaign.

It is a most worthy cause, in which Chairman Fitzgerald is engaged, in behalf of the Council, and its value requires little argument on the part of speakers and workers in the drive. The problem is, and has been, to have the listeners not only give the matter their approval, but that they give the support that is required—by going to the Red Cross Blood Procurement Center and donating a pint of blood.

Meanwhile, Fitzgerald in presenting the recruitment-of-donors subject to those organizations and individuals with whom he comes in contact, is reminding them that Mrs. Mary McDonald, who is employed in the headquarters of the San Francisco Labor Council, and whose husband is in the military service of the nation, is being sponsored by the Labor Council for Queen of the Blood Donor Contest, and that the Council will greatly appreciate the honor if blood donors will cast their ballot for her when making their donation.

The Council's candidate this week again expressed her sincere appreciation to the volunteer work which is being performed by her friends in forwarding her interests in the Queen contest.

Augmenting the supply of blood at the Procurement Center, she further stated, is the principal reason for the Queen contest, and that it is gratifying to know that this blood supply has been further increased when a ballot has been cast for her in the present campaign. The contest for Queen will continue throughout the month.

Claude Hopkins Passes

Word was received here of the death of Claude C. Hopkins, which occurred at his home in Santa Barbara last Sunday. The deceased had many acquaintances in the labor movement in California, he having served at conventions of the State Federation of Labor as assistant to both Secretaries Scharenberg and Vandeleur during their incumbencies. In earlier years he also had served as a vice-president of the Federation.

For many years he had been a resident of Santa Barbara, where his activities in the labor movement had gained for him prominence in that city's affairs, had served as president of the Typographical Union in that city, and was first secretary of the central labor body following its inauguration. Due to ill health he had retired from work at his craft several years ago. The funeral was held at Santa Barbara on Wednesday.

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A.F.L. Convention Stand Against Race Prejudice

By EUGENE B. BLOCK

It should be heartening news to all A.F.L. trade unionists that the national organization has stepped into concrete and specific action to speed up its fight for national unity and to combat the forces of hate mongering.

A strong stand against religious and racial prejudice was taken by the A.F.L. at its recent national convention in New Orleans. Affiliates were called on to wage a relentless war against those who spread anti-Catholicism, anti-Semitism, anti-Negroism or any other un-American prejudice. Anti-Semitism was singled out for special mention with the statement that it "is used by Hitler and Axis-inspired elements to sow dissension and mistrust in their effort to destroy the national unity so necessary to our successful conduct of this war."

Now, following up that strong statement of policy, the Workers' Education Bureau, official education arm of the A.F.L., is busy developing training institutes and educational programs that will enlist the help of organized workers against racial and religious intolerance.

John D. Connors, executive director of the bureau, explains that trade unions must outlaw religious bigotry because it not only is un-American but strongly opposed to the interests and survival of the trade union movement.

He recognizes, as do all other thinking Americans, that the forces which ferment anti-Semitism and other religious prejudices, are the same forces as seek to destroy labor.

Home on Furlough

Harry Hook, Sr., well known business agent of Machinists No. 68, enjoyed a visit last week from his son, Harry, Jr., who was on a ten-day furlough from the service. The young man has recently been graduated with the rank of lieutenant, after study and training at Camp Picket, and is now enroute to a camp near St. Louis for further schooling. He has been in the armed forces since March 1942.

SCARCE-MATERIALS CONTROL URGED

The United States should retain full control over its stock piles of non-perishable materials not readily available in the United States, Bernard M. Baruch recommended in a letter to Senator Johnson of Colorado. The possession of these things will be worth more to us in the way of self-confidence and increased respect from other nations than the money we could get from their sale, Baruch said.

If you wish to be a good sport you must let people teach you a lot of things you already know.

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State Federation Legislative Measures

From Headquarters of the
California State Federation of Labor

The following bills prepared by the California State Federation of Labor have been introduced into the State Legislature, and the Federation will work for their passage when the session reconvenes in March:

Unemployment Insurance Bills

A.B. 127: To amend Section 65 of the California Unemployment Insurance Act so as to extend the coverage of the Act to include service in interstate commerce performed for wages or under any contract of hire, written or oral, express or implied. It would generally include individual's entire service performed within or both within or without the state, depending on certain qualifications. The following clause expresses the substance of the measure:

"(d) All service performed for remuneration shall be deemed to be employment subject to this Act unless and until it is shown by satisfactory evidence that such service is performed by an individual who has been, is and will continue to be free from control or direction over the performance of such service, both under his contract of hire and in fact."

A.B. 169: To amend Section 7 of the Act, which now excludes agricultural labor and domestic service in private homes from coverage, so as to include these people under the Act.

A.B. 220: To amend Section 9 of the Act so that the coverage of the Act would include employers employing one or more individuals.

A.B. 312: To amend Section 7 of the Act so that employees of a community chest, fund or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, would not be excluded from the Act.

A.B. 1360: To amend Sections 56 and 58 of the Act so as to reduce to two weeks the disqualification period in regard to the accepting of suitable employment.

A.B. 1409: To amend Section 57 of the Act so as to eliminate the two-week waiting period before receiving benefits.

A.B. 1438: To repeal Sections 39, 40, 41, 41.1, 41.2, 41.3, 42, and to amend Section 41.5 of the Act, so as to eliminate the merit rating system that now makes it possible for many employers to escape contributing their proper share to the Fund.

A.B. 1440: To amend Sections 77 and 78 of the Act so as to establish a tri-partite commission to administer the Act as was the case until 1943.

A.B. 1537: To amend Section 53 of the Act so as to extend the duration of benefits to 26 weeks.

Workmen's Compensation Bills

A.B. 114: Amends Section 5800 of the Labor Code to provide that all awards of the Commission, either for the payment of compensation or for the payment of death benefits, shall carry interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum on all due and unpaid payments from the date of the making and filing of said award.

A.B. 116: Seeks to amend Section 5405 of the Labor Code so as to extend the time for commencing proceedings for the collection of benefits from 6 to 12 months from the date of injury, and to eliminate Section (b), which, in cases where agreement for a release or compromise which has been approved by the Commission is made for an amount less than the full compensation or benefit to which an employee or

his dependents are entitled, now limits the period for commencing proceedings for the collection of benefits to two years from the date of injury.

A.B. 134: Would amend Section 4661 of the Labor Code, which disallows temporary and permanent disability payment, so as to make this permissible.

A.B. 136: To amend Section 5801 so as to provide that reasonable attorney fees be added to an award for compensation.

A.B. 141: To amend Section 4554 of the Code so as to provide also for reasonable attorney fees for services rendered in case of a supplementary award following appeal.

A.B. 303: To amend Section 4652 of the Labor Code so as to delete the present provision which allows no disability payment during the first 7 days after the employee leaves work as a result of the injury.

A.B. 320: Amends Section 4553 so as to provide that the amount of compensation recoverable where the employee is injured by reason not only of the serious and willful misconduct of the employer, but also if his managing representative or of a supervisory employee employed by the employer and supervising the work of two or more employees. It would also increase the award, which now prohibits any sum in excess of \$2500, to \$3000.

A.B. 1179: Would amend Section 3212 of the Code so as to provide for disability benefits for employees of police and fire departments of cities, counties, cities and counties, etc., whether or not these employees are in active service when the injury develops or manifests itself.

A.B. 1290: Seeks to amend Section 5101 of the Code so as to reduce the interest rate on benefits payable from 6 per cent to 3 per cent per annum.

A.B. 1291: Seeks to amend Section 4702 of the Code so as to provide that no deduction may be made from total death benefits for payments made.

S.B. 596: Seeks to add Section 4460 to the Labor Code, which would continue the wartime compensation payments of \$30 per week. A companion bill to this, A.B. 1293, has been submitted to the Assembly.

Bills Affecting Fire Fighters

A.B. 1180: To amend Section 79 of the State Employees' Retirement Act so as to provide that a city fireman or city policeman may retire under the provisions of the State Employees' Retirement Act after he has completed twenty years of continuous service and upon reaching the age of 55 years.

Another bill has been submitted, no number as yet designated, which provides for the following: To limit the hours of employment of firemen employed by any county, city and county, city, town, district, township, or other political subdivision of the State of California, to eight hours a day and not more than forty-eight hours in any one week. (To be effective at the end of the war.)

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Great Victory for A.F.L. In Western Union Vote

Winning six of the seven Western Union divisions which balloted to determine the collective bargaining agency, the A.F.L. Commercial Telegraphers' Union chalked up a truly impressive victory in the recent N.L.R.B. election. Even in the Metropolitan Division, New York City, which has always been considered a C.I.O. stronghold, the A.F.L. rolled up a tremendous vote and showed surprising strength. In the other divisions, the A.F.L. defeated the C.I.O. by more than two to one, thereby establishing beyond any doubt that the employees who cast their ballots in this election were impressed by the services performed by the A.F.L. unions.

The following figures show the votes cast for the A.F.L. and C.I.O. on a divisional basis:

	A.F.L.	C.I.O.
Pacific Division	2,374	1,304
Southern Division	3,260	866
Gulf Division	3,745	1,203
Lake Division	5,244	2,364
Eastern (Upper New York State).....	3,953	1,889
Home Office (New York City).....	176	49
Metropolitan Division	1,333	2,959

As soon as the A.F.L. is certified as the collective bargaining agency, the unions involved will proceed immediately to negotiate an agreement with the company and do everything possible to win the wages and working conditions for which they promised they would fight during the election. The A.F.L. unions will also make a strong campaign to recruit into the union all employees who are not now members.

Voting returns in Detroit and Salt Lake City were extremely surprising and especially gratifying. Overwhelming preference for the A.F.L. was shown in these cities in spite of the fact that the C.I.O. claimed them both as their strong points.

That the campaign to confuse the employees was unsuccessful, despite the obvious disadvantages under which the A.F.L. labored, is clearly demonstrated by the confidence placed in the A.F.L. by the employees of the merged Postal Telegraph and Western Union systems in selecting it to represent them in this important industry.

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Strenuous Opposition Slows Up Attempted "Blitz" to Pass Compulsory Labor Legislation

International Labor News Service

WASHINGTON.—Administration and brass hats' efforts to rush through labor draft legislation haven't developed into exactly a "blitz."

Constantly growing and determined opposition to compulsory labor service from organized workers, it would meet with strenuous opposition and even if convinced a large number of Senators and Representatives there should be no hasty or ill-considered action.

Mead Finds Labor Hoarding

Several developments have strengthened the hands of the opposition to either a limited or general service measure. They include the charge of Senator James M. Mead, New York, long a staunch friend of labor, that his War Investigating Committee found excess manpower, hoarded labor and enforced loafing in the Norfolk Navy Yard to a degree "deeply disturbing and most significant."

Mead, assailing national service legislation in a Senate speech, declared his committee was in possession of information that led it to believe manpower was being utilized inefficiently in "a great many war plants."

Another development was the aerial cross country trip of Col. Elliott Roosevelt's bull mastiff, "Blaze."

Action Asked on Overtime Pay

Saying the "outlook is definitely good that Congress will act," President James B. Burns of the American Federation of Government Employees called on Congress for prompt action on President Roosevelt's request for regular time and a half over-industry and agriculture have slowed the drive and ment of wage scales.

Speaking at a meeting here of the A.F.G.E. national executive council, with delegates throughout the country present, Burns said:

"The A.F.G.E. believes definitely that the time is right now and that there should be no delay in bringing before Congress a sound, substantial program of betterment." The executive council sessions took the place of the annual convention, which was abandoned to wartime travel curtailments.

Among proposed legislation which were discussed are permanent retention of the principle of overtime pay and a night differential for government workers who do not now have it.

Three servicemen charge they were put off a plane to make room for the dog, which had an A priority. The affair is rather trivial, despite the many thousands of words written about it, but opponents of service legislation cited it as evidence that the manpower situation is not as serious as Army spokesmen have contended.

Bill Tentatively O.K.'d

The only concrete progress made by the advocates of service legislation at this writing is the tentative approval by the House Military Affairs Committee of the May-Bailey "limited national service" bill, embodying in it a provision against forcing a worker to join a labor union.

The union proviso states that every man assigned to new work under the bill, including volunteers to fill jobs listed as critical, "shall have the right to join any union or organization of employees, but no such person shall be obliged to join any such union or organization if he should not freely choose to do so."

Labor will fight the provision on the ground it would end union ship contracts and "maintenance of union" agreements, whereby workers quitting a union are automatically discharged from their jobs, after passage of an "escape period."

Big Fight to Come

The May-Bailey measure was expected to reach the House the last week in January. It was predicted it would meet with strenuous opposition and even if passed by the House, faces a hard fight in the Senate.

Farm opposition to national service legislation brought an order from Selective Service Director Hershey specifically deferring from induction farmers entitled to deferment by law, under the Tydings Amendment. Hershey acted at the behest of the House Agriculture Committee, which protested his sweeping January 3 order to draft deferred farmers from the ages of 18 to 25.

JEWISH GROUP LAUNCHES DRIVE

NEW YORK CITY.—Chairman Adolph Held of the Jewish Labor Committee has announced that the committee, representing Jewish trade unions affiliated with both the A.F.L. and C.I.O., has launched a campaign for \$1,000,000 to help finance the work of rescue, relief and reconstruction in Europe and to push the fight against racism, intolerance and anti-semitism. New York affiliates of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, headed by David Dubinsky, have undertaken to raise \$150,000 of the total sought

Patronize Restaurants displaying the Union Card.

Nimitz Lists 3 "Musts" For Home Front Workers

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, whose successes in the Pacific are daily bringing our fleet nearer to the Japs' inner fortress of Tokyo, suggests the following "musts" for those working on the home front to sustain to the utmost the growing offensive in the months ahead:

1. Stick to your war job whatever it may be.
2. Keep letters flowing to brothers and sons on lonely islands and ships at sea.
3. Remember the size and complexity of the job remaining in the Pacific, and don't forget we are still fighting an ambitious and treacherous enemy.

"This year 1945 is a critical year in our war against Japan," Admiral Nimitz declares. "The Allied Nations are closing in on the enemy from all sides. His cities are being blasted from the air. His sea traffic is being throttled by air, surface and submarine blockade. What remains of his stolen empire is in peril."

Expecting a desperate enemy to fight back bitterly in order to stave off final defeat, he lists as the most urgent need the necessity for every working man and woman to stick to the job of producing for victory.

"In shipyards and Navy yards along the West Coast and elsewhere, serious manpower shortages exist," Nimitz adds. "We depend upon these yards for quick and efficient ship repair. Your Navy now has more than 1000 combatant ships. Maintenance and repair demands, however limit the number that can be in action against the enemy at any one time."

Work at Top Speed Vital

"A ship that is undergoing repairs at a Navy yard or waiting to get into a yard, is temporarily of no more use than if she were at the bottom of the sea. We must be certain that repair and maintenance facilities be continually kept at full strength for our fighting ships."

"All the shipyards and factories wherever located, which produce the myriad items demanded by modern naval warfare must produce at top speed until final victory."

"We can be confident of achieving that victory, but it will not come soon. It is certain that it will come more quickly if the war effort at home continues undiminished."

"Form 10" Approval for Shoe and Textile Salesmen

Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen's Association No. 410, this city, announces that the organizations recently received approval of its "Form 10" by the Tenth Regional War Labor Board covering forty clothing and shoe stores.

With the announcement it was stated that the work week was reduced from 48 to 44 hours. Wage increases range from \$4 to \$5 per week. These are union shop agreements.

MILWAUKEE AIDS HOUSING

Milwaukee has allocated \$250,000 of the city's 1945 budget to the Milwaukee housing authority "to start the fight to eliminate blighted areas," with no specific use stipulated other than that it is to be used by the authority where it will do the most good and as approved by the common council.

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President William Green Urges That Allied Nations Abide by the Atlantic Charter

WASHINGTON.—In a challenging radio talk on foreign policy, A.F.L. President William Green called upon the American Government to halt departures from the principles of the Atlantic Charter by allied nations in liberated Europe.

Mr. Green demanded immediate creation of a United Nations Council to pass upon international problems that cannot be postponed until the war ends.

"This would eliminate unilateral decisions and restore confidence in the integrity and decency of the cause of the United Nations," he said.

The A.F.L. leader declared organized labor is "deeply" disturbed by the "apparent modification of the attitude of the United Nations toward the Atlantic Charter." He added:

Labor "Deeply Disturbed"

"The high principles of the Charter give strength to our fighting forces and sinew to the muscles of the American army of production. We felt—all of us here in America—that we were working and fighting for something worth while, for the establishment of world peace that would be lasting because it was based upon justice.

"Now we are told by Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain, in his characteristically outspoken fashion, that while the leaders of the United Nations are still aiming at the principles of the Atlantic Charter, he and President Roosevelt are resigned to falling short in some respects of attaining them immediately in post-war international settlements.

Stalin's Actions Speak Loud

"Meanwhile, Premier Stalin of Soviet Russia says nothing, but his actions speak louder than words. And those actions are not consonant with the Atlantic Charter.

"It seems to me that this is a case of leadership lagging far behind the desires of the people. Both in this country and in Great Britain, where free speech is still exercised as a precious right, public opinion overwhelmingly opposes any compromise with the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

Reasons Fresh in Memory

"The reasons for that opposition still burn fresh in our memory. We know from our own experiences after the last war as well as what we learned from history books, that power politics and the carving up of the territory of weak nations by the big powers do not result in peace and world security, but inevitably lead to future wars.

"Another world war is the very thing that the American people are most determined to prevent. We do not seek quarrels with our Allies, especially at this critical juncture in the war, but at the same time we do not believe in surrendering our principles to anyone, friend or foe, for the sake of expediency. That way lies defeat of our ultimate aims.

"If we are going to let Soviet Russia seize territory of smaller nations on her borders and create puppet States as a buffer to any future attacks; if we are going to allow Great Britain to dictate the form and character of Mediterranean nations in order to protect her life-line of commerce to the East—the whole post-war settlement is likely to develop into a self-seeking scramble.

"Such actions by our Allies indicate lack of confi-

dence in our avowed purpose of creating a world organization to establish and maintain the peace.

Safeguard of World Peace

"American labor believes world peace can only be safeguarded under such a world organization and it urges that meanwhile a United Nations Council be set up to pass upon international problems that cannot be postponed until the war ends.

"This would eliminate unilateral decisions and restore confidence among the peoples of the world in the integrity and decency of the cause of the United Nations.

"America's powerful voice must also be raised now in favor of democratic solutions of world political problems. We must insist that the people of liberated countries in Europe be given the right to choose their own leaders in a democratic way. For it is only through the establishment and free exercise of democracy in these nations that lasting peace can be firmly established throughout Europe.

An Effective Bulwark

"Organized labor in America believes that a strong and free trade union movement is the most effective bulwark for democracy in any country and the best insurance against dictatorship. Therefore, we are anxious to help in the re-establishment and rehabilitation of the free trade union movements that existed in Europe before the dictators seized power. For that purpose, the American Federation of Labor has organized the Free Trade Union Committee as an adjunct to Labor's League for Human Rights."

Union Officials, Please Note

Appearing in this issue of the LABOR CLARION is the directory of unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council. Union officials are requested to note the listing of their organization, and if there is any error the office of the Labor Council (Market 6304) should be notified immediately. Unless such notification is given, the same error may appear in the next publication of the directory. Please lend this co-operation.

PAPER FROM BAMBOO

Bamboo may prove to be a valuable raw material for the manufacture of paper and good quality composition board, the U.S. Department of Agriculture says. Government plant explorers began bringing in bamboo from the Orient and other parts of the world about 50 years ago, and there are now many small plantings of good varieties on American farms in the South. Commercial investigators are studying the processing of the culms (stems) into paper and boards, with results good enough to be called encouraging.

State Federation Official Aids Anti-Inflation Drive

C. J. Haggerty, Secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, this week promised the wholehearted and vigorous co-operation of the 1,000,000 American Federation of Labor members of his organization to Labor's Anti-Inflation Campaign.

"We don't want the tragedy of World War I repeated," Secretary Haggerty stated, in a public statement. "Inflation began after the Armistice was signed in 1918 and spiraled upward through 1920 with living costs rising 108 per cent above pre-war levels. Then came deflation and the depression. Within twenty-two months factory payrolls dropped 44 per cent, bringing privation and misery to millions of workers. We don't want this to happen again."

Secretary Haggerty's statement was made when he was informed by the Labor Advisory Committee to the San Francisco District Office of Price Administration that organized labor is in the position to assume the responsibility of making the price control program function.

His statement continued: "Controls must be retained both on foods and on rents. Organized labor has a heavy stake in the successful control of prices, because their wages were frozen by the Little Steel formula on the promise that the cost of living would be controlled. As one of California's great body of consumers, the members of organized labor will insist in their purchases that ceiling prices be observed by merchants. Violations of ceiling prices, in fact, force involuntary wage cuts on workers. In this threatened danger organized labor is not alone, because the entire public likewise would be the sufferers. We will give our vigorous and wholehearted support to the Office of Price Administration through the February anti-inflation campaign of education."

HATTERS BACK AID FUND

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The executive board of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, in session here, voted indorsement of the A.F.L. Free Trade Union Committee's \$1,000,000 fund for rebuilding labor unions in Europe, Asia and Latin America. The board announced plans to call a national conference in the millinery industry to deal with post-war problems, principally retaining New York's present leadership in the fashion industry against the rebirth of Paris styles.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY,
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Neil Gilchrist, who until his retirement in 1940 was a member of the Recorder Printing and Publishing Company chapel, died last Sunday at Palo Alto. A native of Greenock, Scotland, deceased had deposited a Glasgow Typographical Society card with Boston union in 1899, and first became affiliated with San Francisco Typographical Union in 1924. A year after retiring from the trade, in 1941, he drew a traveler and became a member of Palo Alto union. He was 71 years of age. Services were conducted last Tuesday at Mountain View.

Wiley K. Galloway, well known by old-timers of No. 21, passed away at Stockton last Sunday. A brother of T. F. (Tom) Galloway of Griffin Bros., deceased was a member of the Examiner chapel when he left here, and had been a member of San Francisco Typographical Union prior to the 1906 fire. He studied law in this city and was admitted to the bar. On January 10, 1916, he left for Chicago, and practiced law in that city until his health failed, when he returned to California and located at Stockton, where he has resided the past five years. A native of Illinois, he was 65 years of age and had been on the retired roll around seven years. Services were conducted in Stockton last Tuesday.

Printer 1/c. L. A. (Louis) Lumsden of the Recorder night chapel arrived home from Hawaii late last week, and is spending a thirty-day furlough with his father in Oakland, after which he is to return to the base print shop at Honolulu. Louis was in the recent campaign in which MacArthur's forces invaded Leyte. He joined the Navy at the start of the war and, it will be remembered, he was a member of the crews of both the Lexington and the Hornet, and was transferred from each of these carriers just previous to their being sunk in battles in the South Pacific.

J. M. Shanly, formerly of the Shanly Company plant and now residing on his ranch near Auburn, writes that he has fully recovered from injuries received when he was kicked by a neighbor's horse. He was confined to bed for some time following this equestrian mixup, but stated he was preparing to again visit his neighbor and kick the horse that layed him up.

Lieut. J. E. (Bill) Vernor of the Chronicle chapel, after many missions over Germany, is now located at Ellington Field, Texas, in the capacity of instructor of navigation instruments. Mrs. Vernor, who has been residing in this city, will join her husband next week.

Mrs. H. E. Crosby, wife of Harry Crosby of the Halle-Cordis chapel, has been confined in a hospital the past two weeks, and is receiving treatment intended to build up her physical condition, as it is anticipated an operation will be necessary.

Foreman H. C. Crotty of the Daily News chapel and Mrs. Crotty last week celebrated their forty-seventh wedding anniversary.

J. B. (Joe) Baird, Call-Bulletin machinist, is now

papa for the third time—two boys and a girl. On January 19 Mrs. Baird presented him with a baby boy.

President Paul Richard of Santa Rosa Typographical Union and the member of the Press-Democrat chapel in that city was a visitor at headquarters on Thursday of last week. Santa Rosa union has opened its newspaper contract, and President Richard's visit to San Francisco was for the purpose of checking on procedure under Government regulations prior to entering into negotiations for a new contract.

A letter was received last week by Bob Vernor of the Examiner chapel from Herman Lindberg, formerly of the Examiner, who is now in the thick of it somewhere in the Pacific. Lindberg describes a show staged aboard his ship on Christmas Eve when he had the honor of acting as master of ceremonies.

W. W. (Bill) Gobin of the Daily News chapel was confined to his home all of last week and is still under the doctor's care.

Dorothy Lamberti, copyholder at the Halle-Cordis chapel, who has been confined at Dante Hospital for the past six weeks, is reported to be rapidly recovering her health. Her husband is with the U. S. forces on the fighting front in France.

In a V-Mail letter to his fellow workers Jack DeMille of the Call-Bulletin ad room sends his thanks for the Christmas remembrance sent by that chapel to all its members at the front, and registers a large sized complaint because of the old weather at his station somewhere in France.

J. T. Green, who recently underwent a throat operation at Fort Miley Veterans' Facility, was a visitor at headquarters last Monday. At present Jesse is unable to express himself audibly, but a gadget he carries with him and which he places on his throat enables him to carry on a conversation. He has decided not to return to his position at the Daily People's World and with his wife, Blanche Green of the Recorder proofroom, will move to acreage they have acquired at Mountain View. They have sold their home here and will leave next month for their new Peninsula home.

A. J. Benda writes from the Pacific to his fellow workers of the Chronicle chapel and informs them as follows: "Had turkey dinners Thanksgiving and Christmas. We are getting some beef now, so you can see things are under control." What was that you said about the proposed meatless Mondays?

Word was received this week by his wife, Ada, that Private First Class Morris M. Smolan, business manager of the Daily People's World, had died from wounds received while in action with the U. S. Infantry in France.

James Sullivan of the Chronicle makeup department has been on the sick list for more than a week. An injury to his knee which he received several years ago has been bothering him of late and is responsible for his present indisposition. His condition is reported as improving, and he should shortly be back on the job.

The mother of Victor Aro of the Chronicle ad room is reported to be recovering from a stroke she suffered last week, and is expected to be returned to her home shortly from Mount Zion Hospital.

Mrs. Ella Douglass, mother of Myron R. Douglass of the Call-Bulletin chapel, passed away on Tuesday of last week as the result of a heart attack. She was 71 years of age.

J. E. Flaherty of the Chronicle chapel has been informed by the War Department that his brother, Pfc. George Flaherty, had been "slightly wounded in action on January 4" with the 3th Infantry, 3rd Division in France.

Lloyd Galloway, age 16 and son of T. F. Galloway of the Griffin Bros. chapel, who left here last August 7 as a messman in the Merchant Marine, has certainly seen his share of the world. Becoming ill in the Indian Ocean, he was sent to an English hospital at Colombo, later being transferred to an American hospital at Calcutta. Here it was decided he should be flown home. Since then his parents have received word of him from various places, including Egypt and Iran, his trip being made in relays. Early last week notice came of his arrival in Maine, and a few days later a wire arrived stating he would leave for

the Pacific Coast and home after a few days in New York.

Signalman 2/c. Earl P. Caple of Des Moines Typographical Union arrived in port over last week-end and visited at headquarters on Tuesday. Having served in most of the major campaigns in the Pacific, Caple is looking forward to an over-age discharge. A member of the Morning Register chapel, he represented Des Moines union as delegate to the 1939 I.T.U. convention at Fort Worth, Tex. He is now stationed at Treasure Island.

Shopping News Chapel Notes—By G. E. Mitchell Jr.

Looking the picture of health, Harold N. Olsen, chapel member now in the 400th Base Unit, Army Air Forces, visited the chapel last week. Olsen entered war industry in July 1942 and left that occupation to enlist in the Air Corps in July 1943. He has been following the printing unit in the Air Corps; his first assignment was in a map-printing unit. He is now getting out the weekly paper for the corps stationed in this area.

An acknowledgment of a floral offering to the late Frederick (Frank) McCarthy was received and two signatures appeared thereon, which leads to the assumption "Frank" left two sisters. The prevailing opinion was there was but one surviving relative.

Francis Heuring is the latest chapel member to join the four-eye club. A slight near-sighted condition was rectified by the "cheaters," giving Frank a range of distance far beyond his expectations. However, with the new glasses, Frank says he still cannot see enough cars on Market street when he is on his way home.

Al Blade was confined to his bed for a few days last week suffering from a heavy cold. He's back on the job now but still not himself; his doctor advises a complete rest and treatment, the sooner the better.

In addition to the 2 per cent which is added to the weekly pay check, for vacation purposes, the management again allows an extra week with full pay for each chapel member who has worked in the chapel continuously for the past year. The schedule for the extra week has been made up and posted. The first chapel member, Harry Brookmiller, will take his week off beginning February 26. Thereafter one chapel member will be off each week until the week of June 4. Should the condition of work compel a member to work his scheduled off week, that member will receive his vacation pay as well as his regular pay for that week.

The writer has been informed that Labor Commissioner Dalton, ex-president of Los Angeles Typographical Union, has been confined in the hospital while a minor operation was performed. Jack is home now, in Los Angeles, and expects to be up and around his old haunts soon. His main office is in San Francisco in the State building on Van Ness avenue.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 to S.F.T.U. No. 21

By Louise A. Abbott

Our regular business meeting is held the third Tuesday of every month at Sagamore hall, Red Men's building, 240 Golden Gate avenue. If you are a member of another auxiliary, we welcome you as a visitor, or if you do not belong, and are eligible, we invite you to join us. Our meetings are interesting and our officers plan pleasant surprises, but at our last meeting one of our members did the surprising. Mrs. Mabel Porter baked and brought an orange angel cake large enough for everyoyne present to have a piece. For our next meeting—well, just be present and find out for yourself.

Our Label Chairman, Grace Young, requests that all of our members read two interesting articles in the Typographical Journal, January issue, on page 6: a letter from I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department (A.F.L.), and on page 8 the article about the Boeing Flying Fortress named "Spirit of Union Label Trades A. F. of L." Mrs. Young, actively engaged in label work, has been delegate to Label Section and is a member of the executive committee of Local 1100, Department Store Employees' Union. Mrs. A. C. Allyn and Mrs. Elmer Darrow (our first label chairman) are also members of this organization.

Mrs. Bertha M. Starr of San Diego, W.I.A. War (Continued on Next Page)

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Activities and Educational Department Chairman, was a visitor in San Francisco over the week-end. Mrs. Starr resumed her teaching in the southern city during the absence of her husband the past two years in service overseas. Mr. Starr is now located temporarily at Treasure Island, thus her hasty visit. Our W.I.A. chairman states that she keeps posted with our activities through the medium of the LABOR CLARION and is well pleased with our efforts. She regretted that she could not attend our meeting but hopes to do so in the near future.

We have a request for a portable radio for a serviceman in the South Pacific. If anyone has one that they are not using, even if in need of repairs, we will have it repaired and send it to this boy, a relative of one of our members.

Eldon Ann McLeod, daughter of our president, J. Ann McLeod, graduated last Wednesday evening from Polytechnic High School. Eldon Ann applied herself as a scholar and earned a life membership in the California Scholarship Federation, serving as vice-president of that organization. She was presented with a vice-president's pin. We are all proud of her and wish her every success as she continues her studies in San Francisco Junior College in February.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kriese are entertaining Sergeant and Mrs. Raymond Wade of Lawton, Okla., who are on furlough. Mrs. Wade is working as telephone operator in San Luis Obispo while he has been in service.

Mr. Francis Peeler (husband of Ruby Peeler), recently discharged from the Marines, left last Saturday for Texas, called there by the serious illness of his father.

Golf News — By Charles A. White

Last Sunday's tournament at Sharp Park was one of the most successful the Union Printers' Golf Association has held in many months. Thirty-eight members and their guests had a perfect day of golf, the weather was ideal, the fairways in fine shape, and the greens perfect. Many low scores were turned in and the new handicap list seemed to have worked out very well.

John Rice was the winner of the Nelson Cullenward Cup. Johnny was right on his game and shot a fine score. Congratulations! He will have possession of the cup for the year 1945.

The medal play to handicap results were: Class "A"—Percy Crebassa, 86-18-68; Wallace Kibbee, 81-12-69; Charles Nicholson, 88-16-72; Ron Cameron, 88-16-72. Class "B"—Jess Conaway, 95-27-68; Roy Donovan, 94-25-69; Jack Tappendorff, 97-27-70; Eddie Schmieder, 98-25-73. Class "C"—John Rice, 100-33-67; Robert Smith, 103-29-74; Ben Apte, 103-28-75; Fred Leach, 107-29-78. The guest flight was won by George Perry, 91-22-69; Fred Bartell, 95-22-73; Bill Pushman, 80-6-74.

The hole-in-one contest was won by Charlie Forst, his ball coming to a stop 4 feet 11 inches from the pin. Jack Tappendorff was second, with 16 feet 7 inches; and Roy Donovan third, 18 feet 3 inches. The blind bogey winners were Earl Mead, Charlie Nicholson and Walt Valliant. Each one of them got a brand new reprocessed golf ball.

This writer is very reluctant to have to report to the membership that we are going to lose our Golf Association president. Fred Leach has drawn his traveler and is headed for Denver. The doctors have recommended a change of climate for Fred in an attempt to effect a relief for his asthma. Fred has been one of the mainstays of the association. He joined in 1939; was on the board of directors, 1940-41. Became secretary, August 1941, and held that post until August 1944, at which time he became the president. All that know him and of his hard work to promote the good will and fellowship of the U.P.G.A. will miss him.

Our next tournament will be held on February 25—details later.

Have you made a blood donation to the Blood Bank?

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Hubbard Attends Board Session In East

Having just returned from a trip to New York City, where he attended the meeting of the international executive board of the American Federation of Musicians, Elmer Hubbard, president of Local 6 of the musicians, had the opportunity of discussing with President James C. Petrillo of the Federation and the executive board many of the problems currently affecting the musicians.

Campaign of Villification

Perhaps no organization in the labor movement or its president has been subjected to more long-continued treatment at the hands of the press than has the American Federation of Musicians. A sustained, systematic distortion of the facts surrounding the fight of the musicians against the inroads of mechanical devices upon their employment has been carried out by the press since the ban on the making of records that displace the musician was put into effect on August 1, 1942. Indicative of the tactics employed by the newspapers is the attempt to put the case of the musicians in a category with that of the Montgomery Ward case. As one newspaper put it, "The United States Government has two standards of justice. Its procedure for handling labor disputes is strictly a one-way proposition. It consists of one large blackjack reserved exclusively for use on the skulls of employers." Thus the press is taking the opportunity to misrepresent the facts. They will not see, because they do not want to see, the distinction between the two cases.

Fight Has Just Begun

But the fight of the musicians against the machine has hardly begun and will no doubt continue to grow. As an illustration, recently an operatic company conceived the idea of touring the country with living artists to do the singing and performing but with recordings to do the work of the musicians. Needless to say, this brought prompt action on the part of the Federation of Musicians and while in a subsequent court action the right to use the recordings by the company was upheld, nevertheless it was agreed on their part that for the duration of the war no further attempts would be made to renew their activities.

Since an article appeared in a magazine speculating upon the ultimate disposition of revenue collected by the Federation of Musicians as a result of agreements entered into between the Federation and the several recording companies, much interest has been aroused as to just what would become of this money. Hubbard informs us that at the 1944 convention of the American Federation of Musicians held in Chicago June 8th to 15th of 1944, President Petrillo stated flatly that not one five-cent piece of this money would be spent until the convention in 1945 decided the question. However, because of the Government's restriction upon conventions and the prob-

ability therefore that the Musicians will not hold a convention in 1945, this matter will again have to be laid over until 1946.

The picture so far as musicians are concerned is one of constant change. Technical advancements in the making and use of electrical transcriptions, for example, add continuously to their problems. Two of the newest developments in the radio field are television and frequency modulation. Television is ready for introduction as a radio feature and the question as to just how this will affect the musicians naturally will have to wait until the networks and independents launch their program. It has not been the custom of the employers in the past to indicate in advance to the musicians how many men they will need. The trend has always been to get along with less and less and it has consequently remained for the musicians to fight their way through each new situation that has arisen with the customary barrage of paid propaganda leveled at them by the press. In this connection it is significant that out of all the radio stations operated in the United States, a large majority are owned, operated or controlled by newspapers.

As far as conditions in the music world are concerned, Hubbard could see little difference in the situation as it exists in New York and as things stand in the Bay area. He does report an increasing disposition on the part of principals in industry with whom he came in contact to work closer and more harmoniously with labor and from all accounts he met some pretty big people. There is increasing hope this favorable trend will continue and it is gratifying to note that much in the way of intolerance on the part of opponents of a free labor movement is beginning to undergo a much needed change of heart.

Labor Council Officers

The election for members of the law and legislative Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council was held last Friday night, this being the only contest. The complete roster of officials for the ensuing term will be found in the minutes of the Council, appearing on page 54 of this issue of the LABOR CLARION.



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S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)
Headquarters Phone MArket 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, January 26, 1945.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty, Brother William Madigan acting as vice-chairman *pro tem*.

Roll Call of Officers—President Shelley and Secretary O'Connell excused.

Approval of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee: American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees No. 747—Molly H. Minudri, Dan Scannell. Butchers No. 508—George Catrone, Joe Heisch, Albert Morganti. Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089—George W. Johns, John Hill, M. F. Smith, R. G. Walker, John Owens. Lithographers No. 17—Maurits E. Forslund, Ivan Brandenburg, Adam Vurek. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—John P. Moran. Millinery Workers No. 40—Edward Burkhardt, Edward King. Moving Picture Machine Operators No. 162—Anthony L. Noriega, Floyd M. Billingsley. Production Machinists No. 1327—Anthony Ballerini, Jessie Anderson, James Glasson, Ed Lee, Clifford Miller, Iva Miller, William Murphy, Robert Pateron, Emmett Campion, Charles Woods.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, January 26.) Meeting called to order at 7:15 p. m. Roll was called and absentees noted. The following were examined and having been found to possess the proper qualifications, your committee recommends that they be seated as delegates to this Council: Barbers No. 148—Edwin Adams, Grover Duke. Bartenders No. 41—William Cody. Bookbinders No. 31-125—Fred Dettmering, Frank Gorrebeeck, Estelle McGivney. Civil Service Janitors No. 66-A—Miles Bride. Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226—Carl Barnes, Dan Coleman, Eddie Dennis, Stephen Gilligan, Sam J. Haas, Jack Sullivan, Fred Wettstein. Musicians No. 6—Eddie Burns, James Dewey, Joe Figone, Pete Butti, Jules Spiller, Elmer Hubbard. Pharmacists No. 838—Fred V. Butler. Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362—Bob Hosking, Edna Jones, Peter Riordan, William White. Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278—Walter Otto, Street Carmen, Division 518—Robert Lennon. United Garment Cutters No. 45—L. E. Landon. United Garment Workers No. 131—Isabell Montalvo. Warehousemen No. 860—Frank Bordenave, Robert Hincke, John R. McBride, Mark J. O'Reilly. Recommendation of committee concurred in.

Communications—Filed: From the National Headquarters, American Red Cross, appealing for financial support in the pending March campaign for a goal of \$200,000,000. From Shipfitters No. 9, advising that its International Office in Kansas City has donated \$250 to the Free Trade Union Fund. From the following organizations, advising that they have indorsed

the Labor Council resolution of December 15, 1944, submitted by the A.F.L. Post-War Planning Committee—Office Employees No. 13188, Bottlers No. 293, American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees No. 747, Typographical Union No. 21. Resolutions from Cooks No. 44 and the Allied Printing Trades Council relating to legislation in regard to a State Compulsory Health Insurance Program (the Council has already acted on this matter). From the Governor's office and from the California State Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of the Council's resolution dealing with proposed provisions to the compulsory health insurance bill, being considered by the State Legislature. From Elevator Operators No. 117, invitation to a party honoring Stanley G. Isaacs, Saturday evening, 8:30 p. m., February 17, 109 Golden Gate avenue. From the following organizations acknowledging receipt of and concurrence in the resolution adopted by the Council on January 5, pertaining to Memo 67, issued by the War Labor Board to its various agencies: California State Federation of Labor, Butte County Central Labor Council, Marysville Central Labor Council, Napa Central Labor and Building Construction Trades Council. Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor, dated January 24.

Donations: To: San Francisco Chapter, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis—Elevator Operators No. 117, \$25; United Garment Workers No. 131, \$10; Theatrical Employees No. B-17, \$15; Operating Engineers No. 64, \$25; Brewers No. 7, \$30; Shipfitters No. 9, \$50; Hotel Service Workers No. 283, \$50; Metal Polishers No. 128, \$25; Sausage Makers No. 203, \$25; Auto Painters No. 1073, \$5; Production Machinists No. 1327, \$300.

Referred to the Executive Committee—From Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14, requesting strike sanction against the following: Jules Bernheim, 801 Van Ness avenue; Oliver J. Olsen, 1 Drumm street; Dr. L. C. Mendell, 415 Jones street; Harry Likas, 837 California street; Alberton Realty Co., 157 Sutter street; Estate of Charles Rebmann, 634 Powell street; Price & Bloom, 58 Third street; Lowell Estate Co., 763 Geary street; H. Petersen, 860 Geary street; Melba DeMaria, 1755 Franklin street; J. P. Crowley, 855 Pine street; M. J. Cepernik and D. G. Coleman, 815 O'Farrell street; Henrietta Bon, 535 Leavenworth street; Mrs. M. S. Berges, 136 Oak street; P. J. M. Bertelsen, 175 Twenty-first avenue; Panama Realty Co., 36 Fifth street; Clara Warren, 363 Page street; Mrs. Ella C. Graham, 495 Thirty-second avenue; John DeMartini, 1233 California street; M. Matteri, 1656 Powell street; Margaret Jarvis, 534 Hyde street.

Referred to the Officers of the Council: From the Civil Service Commission regarding administrative provisions of the annual salary ordinance for the fiscal year 1945-46, asking for suggestions from employee representatives.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: From Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410, informing the Council that they have recently had "Form 10" approved by the Tenth Regional W.L.B. covering forty clothing and shoe stores. The work week was reduced from 48 to 44 hours; wage increases range from \$4 to \$5 per week; these are union shop agreements.

Resolution: From several delegates to the Council, resolving that the Labor Council go on record supporting the appointment of the Honorable Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce and so advise the President and the California delegation; adopted. (See resolution in full in the LABOR CLARION.)

Bills were presented, approved by the trustees and ordered paid.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held

Monday, January 22.) Called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-Chairman Haggerty; President Shelley excused. In the matter of the Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14, requesting strike sanction against Dr. A. B. Chinn, 1000 Powell street, Dr. Chinn is absent from the city and did not put in an appearance. Mr. H. D. Miller of Buckbee Thorne and Company wrote a letter to the committee stating the conditions of the employee employed in the apartment in question. A representative of Local No. 14 was present and explained that the wage scale is not being met. Your committee recommends that strike sanction be granted and that the union be requested to take this matter up with the Conciliation Division of the U. S. Department of Labor. In the matter of the letter of Sheriff Daniel C. Murphy, dated December 12, 1944, in which he requested a hearing before the executive board in order that any confusion or misunderstanding might be averted. Brother Murphy was present and explained to the committee the difficulties that he was experiencing with some of the employees. Mr. Daniel Scannell, who is a jailer and one of those affected, was also present and explained to the committee the differences existing between the sheriff and the jailers employed in the county jails; that he is not paying overtime in conformity with the ruling of the Civil Service Commission. The Civil Service Commission had this matter up on several occasions and made the following ruling regarding those employees affected. This ruling was made in accordance with Section 4-F of the Salary Standardization Ordinance and was to the effect that employees working in excess of 7½ hours on a night shift should receive additional compensation therefor, and that if the department submits a timoroll showing the employees as having worked on the night shift over 7½ hours, then the men involved are entitled to additional compensation for time worked in excess of 7½ hours on each night shift. The Commission also recommended that the necessary adjustments to compensate jailers should be made. In view of the fact that this matter came before the executive board of the Council at the request of Sheriff Murphy, who asked an opportunity to discuss this situation with the committee, it is therefore incumbent on your committee to make a full report and positive recommendation on the matter. Your committee recommends that Sheriff Murphy be informed that the officers and delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council feel after a review of the facts that only one conclusion can be arrived at, which is that these men should be paid their overtime in compliance with the law and that the answer to any problem of legality should be determined immediately by an opinion from the City Attorney. In the event the City Attorney's opinion is that there is no legal bar to this payment, it is the feeling of the Council that the men should be paid without any further delay whatsoever. Meeting adjourned at 8:45 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Brother Pickle of Electrical Workers No. 6 made an oral report on the favorable result of the N.L.R.B. election held among Western Union Telegraph employees throughout the country, most of these people having voted A.F.L. with the exception of the metropolitan area of New York City. He thanked the unions and all who are affiliated with the A.F.L. who helped in the campaign, and asked every one to continue, as in the past, to put friendly pressure on these people to get them into the proper A.F.L. unions. Brother Foehn urged the delegates to study the salary survey situation and protect the unions' interests in the forthcoming charter revision.

The chair declared a recess, awaiting the report of the election committee, which was composed of the following delegates: Chairman, A. C. Armstrong; judges, Minnette Fitzgerald, Leona Graves; tellers, William Madigan, Eugene Guiney, H. C. McNally, Dave Schwartz, Herman Kleist, Mark O'Reilly, Pete Butti, Gerald Pickle, Fred Wettstein.

Report of the Election Committee was submitted, (Continued on Next Page)

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WAGE EARNERS' RATES

Federal	State
50c to \$3	\$1 - \$1.50 - \$2

Conditions regarding State returns are same as last year: married persons must file if they earn \$3500 or more; single persons, \$2,000 or more.

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and the following, having received the highest number of votes, were declared elected: *Law and Legislative Committee*—Arthur F. Dougherty, Arthur Hare, Joseph Lynch, Jennie Matyas, Clarence Walsh, Jackie MacFarlane Walsh, Thomas White. The total of votes cast was 236. The secretary cast one ballot for the nominees for all of the uncontested offices, who were then declared elected, and are as follows: *President*, John F. Shelley; *Vice-President*, Daniel P. Haggerty; *Secretary-Treasurer*, John A. O'Connell. *Sergeant-at-Arms*, George Kelly. *Trustees*, Jack Andersen, John Coughlan, William Walsh. *Executive Committee*, Andy Ahern, Anthony Costa, Marguerite Finkenbinder, Jack Goldberger, D. P. Haggerty, George W. Johns, George Kelly, C. T. McDonough, Edward McLaughlin, Hazel O'Brien, Wendell J. Phillips, Thomas A. Rotell, Larry Vail. *Organizing Committee*, Charles Bruno, James A. Caras, Minnette Fitzgerald, Silvio Giannini, P. D. Lane, Harold Lopez, Robert Paterson, Joseph Piccini, Thomas A. Rotell. *Directors of LABOR CLARION*, Henry S. Foley, John A. O'Connell, Walter Otto, Edward Sullivan, Fred Wittstein. *Directors of Hall Association*, William P. McCabe, John P. McLaughlin, Frank E. Smith.

Receipts, \$1057.50; disbursements, \$1030.42.

Meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE W. JOHNS, Secretary pro tem.

Report Explodes High Wage Myth

WASHINGTON.—Propaganda about high wages was shattered in a report by the National War Labor Board, covering its three years of operations.

A special tabulation covering a 20-month period showed that out of a quarter million cases, involving nearly 14,000,000 workers, handled in that period, the average earnings, at the time of applications for increases, amounted to less than 70 cents an hour, scarcely a subsistence level.

Average raises granted by the board in these cases were 6.3 cents an hour, which still left the pay rates far below decent American standards.

Significantly, the report disclosed that employees in unorganized or "company union" plants are paid far less than workers in union establishments.

In the former, the average wage, at the time of applications for raises, was only 64 cents an hour, as against 72 to 75 cents in the latter.

On an annual basis, that would mean a union worker, toiling about 2500 hours, including overtime at time and one-half rates, would earn approximately \$300 more than a non-union employee.

Other statistics carried in the report showed that throughout the three-year period the board and its regional offices disposed of 362,000 cases, covering 24,000,000 workers.

Out of this vast number, there were only 31 instances where either employers or unions defied board awards, and in only 25 of these was it necessary to seize the plant to secure enforcement.

"The small number of recalcitrant employers and unions, in contrast to the thousands of rulings given speaks eloquently for the nation's co-operation with the War Labor Board under the labor-management-government system," declared Theodore W. Kheel, the board's executive director, who prepared the report.

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At 1:15 p. m., EWT, Over NBC
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4—

Guest Speaker: U.S. Senator Pepper
Topic: "Nation's Health"

PANEL MEMBERS:

Nelson Cruikshank, A.F.L.

Emerson P. Schmidt, U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Albert S. Goss, National Grange.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11—

Guest Speaker: Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau.

Topic: "Paying for War"

PANEL MEMBERS:

Boris Shishkin, A.F.L.

Emerson P. Schmidt, U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Paul Sifton, National Farmers Union.

Dutch Labor Unity

Dutch organized labor is setting a good example to labor of other nations, including the U.S. In the past, the Netherlands labor movement has suffered more from the multiplicity of rival unions than have the labor movements of most countries. But now the Dutch labor organizations are getting together for united action.

As the first step, the three leading trade union organizations in German-occupied Holland have concluded clandestinely a far-reaching agreement for postwar cooperation, under which, with their aggregate prewar membership of 650,000 workers, they will set up a joint central council, joint committees for each industry, and local joint trade councils.

Under the plan the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions (non-sectarian), the Roman Catholic Workers Federation, and the Christian (Protestant) National Trade Federation will each retain its own membership and carry on special activities in the cultural field, but they will act jointly in collective bargaining with employers in representing members' interests before the authorities, in supervising the execution of labor laws and wage agreements, and even in appointing shop stewards.—I.L.N.S.

Committee Approves "Limited" Service Measure

The House military affairs committee has formally approved by a vote of 20 to 5 the May-Bailey "limited national service bill," after dropping the proviso against forcing a worker who changed jobs to join a labor union.

The union, aimed at the union shop, has been tentatively approved by the committee. It exempted workers ordered to change jobs from any obligation to join a labor union against their wishes.

Under the May-Bailey bill, workers in the 18 to 44 age group are forbidden to leave essential jobs without the consent of their draft boards and are required to take work designated by the boards. Penalties for refusal are imprisonment. It is conceded the bill will face strenuous opposition in House and Senate. Opponents have already made telling points against the measure and are planning to blast it still further when it comes up for debate and vote.

Secretary O'Connell Ill

His many friends will regret to learn that Secretary John A. O'Connell of the San Francisco Labor Council has been confined to his home since last Friday, suffering from an attack of intestinal flu. On Tuesday it was stated that he had made sufficient progress toward recovery to the extent that he could partake of food and he hoped to return to duty very shortly.

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"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.

Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.

California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quon, photo engraver, 680 Clay.

Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of
Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal,
Country Gentleman.

Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.;
Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.;
Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.;
Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford
Apartments, 957 Mission St.)

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.

Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.

Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.

Goldstone Bros, Manufacturers of overalls and
working men's clothing.

Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.

National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.

Navaleet Seed Company, 423 Market.

O'Keefe-Merrett Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.

Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue,
Oakland.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.

Sloane, W. & J.

Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.

Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.

Standard Oil Company.

Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.

Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.

Swift & Co.

Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair

Donnelley firm (Chicago).

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.

Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.

Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of
the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of
the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department
of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the
shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93
are unfair.

Locksmith Shops which do not display the union
shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331
are unfair.

PACIFIST LAWYER WINS COURT POINT

Clyde W. Summers, Illinois lawyer, refused admission to the bar on the ground of his religious pacifism, has won from the U. S. Supreme Court the right to have his record furnished by the Illinois Supreme Court. The Illinois court had refused to reveal in the lower courts its reason for denying him admission. Summers, graduated from the University of Illinois in 1942, passed the required bar examinations that summer. The Board of Law Examiners refused him a license to practice law, following the advice of the committee on character and fitness. They based their refusal on the ground that opposition to the use of force was inconsistent with the duties of an officer of the court. The Illinois Supreme Court refused to disturb the decision of the board. Last July, Julien Cornell, counsel to the National Committee on Conscientious Objectors, appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court, explaining that one of the procedural difficulties involved was the refusal of the Illinois Supreme Court to certify the record.

A missing shirt button may mean that a man is single. Three or four missing and he's married.—Anonymous.

3,000,000 WOMEN IN TRADE UNIONS

Membership of women in trade unions, soaring from 800,000 to more than 3,000,000 as a direct result of the war, marks an important step forward, Frieda S. Miller, director of the Womens Bureau U. S. Department of Labor, stated recently. Urging the same pay scales for women as men, she told the Boston Women's Trade Union League that most unions have pressed for equal pay rights and large unions in the "women-employing industries" now have "hundreds of contracts with equal pay clauses." Women, like men, work because of economic necessity and the responsibilities of the women wage earners are indicated, she said, by a fifth of all women workers prior to the war being the principal wage earners in their families.

Lipstick on beer glasses shows they haven't been washed properly, said Health Commissioner Joseph F. Brebeck of St. Louis. "Anyway, it's the wrong way for a man to get lipstick on his lips," he added, launching a sanitary-beer glass campaign in that city.

Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

Corrected to January 31, 1945

REPORT, IMMEDIATELY, ANY ERRORS OR NECESSARY CHANGES TO SECRETARY OF THE LABOR COUNCIL

- American Federation of Government Employees, Lodge No. 634**—W. W. Garrett, Treas., 100 McAllister, San Francisco.
- American Federation of Radio Artists**—S. F. Local, 26 O'Farrell St. Meets 1st Friday each month at 2 p. m.
- American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees No. 747**—Molly H. Minudri, Sec., 1 Merced Ave.
- American Guild of Actors and Variety Artists**—26 O'Farrell.
- Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 544 Golden Gate Ave.
- Automobile Drivers and Demonstrators No. 960**—108 Valencia.
- Auto Machinists No. 1305**—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
- Auto Painters No. 1073**—200 Guerrero.
- Automotive Warehousemen No. 241**—108 Valencia.
- Bakers No. 24**—Meets 1st Tuesday and 3rd Saturday, Labor Temple.
- Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484**—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
- Barbers No. 148**—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
- Bartenders No. 41**—1623 1/2 Market, MA. 1916.
- Beauticians' Union No. 12**—Flood Bldg. EX. 8412.
- Bill Posters and Billers No. 44**—240 Golden Gate Ave. Meets at Redmen's Hall.
- Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Bollermakers No. 6**—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, 155 Tenth St.
- Bookbinders and Bindery Women No. 31**—125—Room 505, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
- Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320**—227 Jules Ave. Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216**—9 Scott St. Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377**—200 Guerrero.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 491**—200 Guerrero. Receive mail at 2111 Webster St., Oakland.
- Building Service Employees No. 87**—109 Golden Gate Ave. Meets 1st Monday, 9:30 a. m.; 3rd Monday, 8 p. m.
- Building Material Drivers No. 216**—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
- Butchers No. 115**—Meets at 3012 Sixteenth St.
- Butchers No. 508**—4442 Third. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Cable Splicers No. 537**—Frank Smith, Rec. Sec., 3 Octavia St. Phone SAN RAFAEL 1770-W.
- California State Laborers and Utility Workers No. 1226**—Fred Kracke, Sec., 1426 Waller.
- Candy and Glace Fruit Workers No. 158**—Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
- Cannery Workers No. 21106**—Mr. Cortesi, Bus. Agent, Room 310, Labor Temple, HE. 2926. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Carpenters No. 9**—46 Kearny.
- Carpenters No. 483**—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
- Casket Workers No. 94**—B. H. Nuttman, Rep., 210 Steiner St.
- Cemetery Employees No. 10634**—Meets 2nd Wednesday. Receive mail at 2940 Sixteenth St.
- Chauffeurs No. 265**—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 106 Valencia.
- Civil Service Building and Maintenance Employees No. 66**—Meets 3rd Thursday, 109 Golden Gate Ave.
- Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7**—Labor Temple, Room 1. Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Cleakmakers No. 8**—345 Mason.
- Commission Mark & Drivers and Helpers No. 280**—310 Clay.
- Construction and Common Laborers No. 261**—200 Guerrero.
- Cooks No. 44**—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at 2:30 p. m., 827 Hyde.
- Coopers No. 65**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Address mail to James Clarke, Sec., 221 Benton Ave.
- Cracker Bakers No. 125**—610 Sixteenth St., Pacific Bldg., Oakland. Meets 1st Friday.
- Cracker Packers No. 125**—610 Sixteenth St., Pacific Bldg., Oakland. Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
- Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304**—Meets 2nd Friday, Labor Temple.
- Dental Laboratory Technicians No. 99**—Office, Rm. 707, 693 Mission St. Meets 1st Wednesday, 228 McAllister.
- Dressmakers No. 101**—345 Mason.
- Dry Dock, Marine Waysmen, Stageriggers and Helpers No. 3116**—Labor Temple. Meets 4th Monday at Labor Temple, San Francisco. Meets 2nd Monday at Carpenters' Hall, 763 Twelfth St., Oakland.
- Electrical Workers No. 6**—227 Valencia. UN. 9656.
- Electrical Workers No. B-1245**—Main Office 910 Central Tower. Temporary Branch Office, 229 Valencia.
- Elevator Constructors No. 8**—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
- Elevator Operators and Starters No. 147**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 109 Golden Gate Ave.
- Federation of Teachers No. 61**—H. D. Sandifur, Sec., 1206 Milvia St., Berkeley.
- Film and Poster Exchange Employees No. B-17**—230 Jones; only receive MAIL at this address, Mrs. Zella Rauch, Sec., 39 Belcher St. MA. 8957.
- Firemen and Oilers No. 86**—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Fire Fighters (Intl. Assn. of) No. 798**—368 Fell St.
- Florists, Landscapers & Nursery Workers, Loc. 167**—Labor Temple.
- Furniture Guild, Master, No. 1285**—Room 416, 1095 Market.
- Furniture Workers No. 3141**—200 Guerrero.
- Garage Employees No. 665**—Meets 4th Monday, 106 Valencia.
- Garment Cutters, United, No. 45**—Meets 4th Friday, Labor Temple.
- Garment Workers, United, No. 131**—Meets 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
- Glass Bottle Blowers Association of U. S. and Canada, Branch No. 141**—2111 Webster St., Oakland.
- Grocery Clerks No. 648**—1621 Market St., Moose Hall.
- Hatters No. 31**—46 Kearny.
- Home Nurses and Matrons' Association No. 267**—109 Golden Gate, HE. 8364.
- Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250**—109 Golden Gate Ave., HE. 8966. Meets 1st Wednesday, 8 p. m.
- Hotel Service Workers No. 283**—61 Eddy.
- Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers No. 519**—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple. Louis Brunner, Sec., 905 Vermont.
- Jewelry Workers No. 36**—693 Mission St., Rm. 707. Meets 4th Tuesday, 44 Page St. (Druid's Temple).
- Ladies' Garment Cutters No. 213**—345 Mason.
- Laundry Drivers No. 256**—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 3004 Sixteenth St., Room 313.
- Laundry Workers No. 26**—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
- Leather and Novelty Workers No. 31**—Labor Temple, Room 311. Meets 3rd Wednesday.
- Letter Carriers No. 214**—Meets 2nd Friday, Y. M. I. Bldg., 50 Oak.
- Lithographers No. 17**—693 Mission.
- Locksmiths No. 1331**—Bruce Rowe, Rec. Sec., 167 Jessie.
- Lumber Clerks and Lumber Handlers No. 2559**—400 Brannan.
- Macaroni Workers No. 493**—Meets 4th Friday, Labor Temple.
- Machinists No. 68**—Meets Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Mailers No. 18**—Joseph P. Bailey, Sec., 1726 Thirty-second Ave. SE 1578. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
- Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40**—Room 22, Ferry Bldg.
- Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89**—Bulkhead Pier No. 7, Embarcadero.
- Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90**—200 California St.
- Metal Polishers and Platers No. 128**—Labor Temple, MA. 1414. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226**—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Millinery Workers No. 40**—Meets 1st Thursday, 5:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., 46 Kearny.
- Miscellaneous Employees No. 110**—83 Sixth St., cor. Jessie. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 3 p. m., and 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m.
- Molders No. 164**—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Motion Picture Projectionists No. 102**—Meets 1st Thursday, 230 Jones.
- Motor Coach Employees, Division 1225**—Chronicle Bldg., Room 210. EX. 2855.
- Municipal Park Employees No. 311**—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple, P. A. Conroy, Cor. Sec., 240 Gates St. MI. 3675.
- Musicians No. 6**—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
- Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921**—109 Golden Gate Ave. UN. 3361.
- Newspaper and Periodical Vendors and Distributors No. 468**—693 Mission St., EX. 4880.
- Office Employees No. 13188**—Rm. 440, 821 Market St., EX. 2090.
- Office Employees No. 21320**—Rm. 547, 870 Market St., EX. 7301.
- Operating Engineers (Hoisting and Portable), No. 3**—Rm. 303, 1161 Market HE. 1568.
- Operating Engineers (Stationary) No. 64**—Anglo Bank Bldg., 16th and Mission St.
- Optical Technicians and Workers No. 18791**—Frank Higdon, Sec., 366 Post.
- Ornamental Iron Workers No. 472**—200 Guerrero.
- Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989**—Rm. 440 Pacific Bldg., 821 Market St.
- Painters No. 19**—200 Guerrero.
- Painters No. 1158**—112 Valencia.
- Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1071**—3053 - 16th St., UN. 6424. (Russell G. Johnson).
- Patternmakers**—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Pharmacists No. 838**—Rm. 439 Pacific Bldg., 821 Market St. EX. 2163.
- Photo Engravers No. 8**—Meets 1st Friday. Office 320 Market.
- Plumbers No. 442**—200 Guerrero.
- Post Office Clerks No. 2**—P. O. Box 3334. Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Printing Pressmen No. 24**—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
- Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362**—693 Mission.
- Production and Aeronautical Lodge 1327**—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Professional Embalmers No. 9049**—William J. Williams, Sec., 2445 Vicente. Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089**—Rm. 440, Pacific Bldg., 821 Market St.
- Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278**—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Retail Department Store Clerks No. 1100**—149 Powell, DO. 4792.
- Retail Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017**—Rm. 439 Pacific Bldg., 821 Market St.
- Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410**—149 Powell, DO. 4792. Meets Tuesdays at Redmen's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.
- Sailors' Union of the Pacific**—59 Clay.
- S. F. and East Bay Steel Die and Copper Plate Engravers and Embossers No. 424**—Herbert J. Salvatore, Sec., 120 Linda Vista Drive, Millbrae, Calif.
- Sanitary Truck Drivers and Helpers No. 350**—Room 2, Labor Temple.
- Sausagemakers No. 203**—Meets at 3012 Sixteenth St., Thursdays.
- Sheet Metal Workers No. 104**—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
- Ship Fitters No. 9**—1980 Mission, HE. 3780. Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple.
- Shipwrights, Joiners & Boat Builders No. 1149**—123 Stewart St.
- Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510**—200 Guerrero.
- Steam Fitters No. 509**—200 Guerrero.
- Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590**—1621 Market, HE. 4366.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 29**—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
- Stove Mounters No. 65**—J. D. Roberts, Sec., 38 Athens.
- Street Carmen, Division 518**—Office, 935 Market St., Rm. 612. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Street Carmen, Division 1004**—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 1179 Market St., Rm. 606.
- Street Carmen, Division 192**—3865 Adeline St., Oakland.
- Teamsters No. 85**—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
- Technical Engineers No. 11**—John Coughlan, 70 Lenox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday.
- Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen No. 89**—Branch Office, 149 Powell St., San Francisco; EXbrook 5973. Main Office, 1608 Webster St., Oakland; GLencourt 5860; J. A. Johnson, Bus. Rep.
- Theater and Amusement Janitors No. 9**—109 Golden Gate Ave. Meets 3rd Tuesday.
- Theatrical Employees No. B-18**—230 Jones.
- Theatrical Stage Employees No. 16**—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
- Tobacco Workers No. 210**—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Tool and Die Makers' Lodge No. 1176**—Leon Kaplan, Rec. Sec., 290 Green, DO. 5744.
- Typographical No. 21**—405 Sansome, GA. 6722. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
- Union Label Section**—Meets 3rd Wednesday, Labor Temple, MA. 0610.
- Upholsterers No. 28**—Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
- Waiters No. 30**—1040 Geary. Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.
- Waitresses No. 48**—Office, 440 Ellis, OR. 6713. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m.; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, at 3 p. m., Native Sons' Hall.
- Warehousemen No. 860**—400 Brannan St. GA. 1074. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Watchmakers No. 101**—693 Mission St., Rm. 706. Meets 4th Thursday, 414 Mason.
- Watchmakers No. 102**—693 Mission St., Rm. 706. Meets 4th Thursday, 414 Mason.
- Water Workers No. 401**—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
- Web Pressmen No. 4**—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
- Welders' Lodge (S.F.) No. 1330**—1191 Market St.
- Wholesale Liquor Drivers & Salesmen No. 109**—998 Market St., Rm. 404. PR. 1834.
- Window Cleaners No. 44**—165 - 11th St. MA. 3624.

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